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ALLIES STORM ASHORE AT INCHON AS UN FORCES TAKE OFFENSIVE

First report of invasion "killed"

The first news of the Allied invasion of Inchon yesterday was given to correspondents in Korea by General Chung Il Kwon, South Korean commander-in-chief.

Correspondents were "ordered" by General MacArthur's Headquarters to "kill" their reports on the invasion but the news agencies issued the reports anyway.

Later the invasion was officially announced in a communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters.

Meeting of N. Atlantic ministers

New York, September 15. The North Atlantic Treaty's top cabinet meets in urgent session today to rush action on American, British and French strategy for getting vast increases of men, guns and planes into the unified European defence force.

Nine foreign ministers of European countries join the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin and the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Schuman in a new series of talks on strengthening the European military might.

The Big Three Foreign Ministers concluded their three-day meeting yesterday with full agreement on the need for taking immediate steps to strengthen the anti-Communist defence in Europe and Asia.

The Big Three agreed in principle on the programme for study today, which includes:

1. Establishment of combined forces directed by a supreme commander and an international strategy staff to defend Western Europe.
2. Prompt increase of the Allied forces in Europe, including American troops to be supported by a programme of rapid production of modern arms of all kinds.
3. Steps to safeguard Western Germany and the Western zone of Berlin against Red-backed sabotage. This includes a strengthened German police.

The North Atlantic Foreign Ministers will approve a high priority list of 60 odd items placed before them by their deputies who have held 25 preparatory meetings in recent weeks. The list includes fighter aircraft, tanks, trucks and other military equipment. A bigger list will be considered when "quickie" projects are underway.

The nations joining the important new defence talks are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal. They are expected to reject Turkey's urgent plea for admission to the North Atlantic Defence Treaty.—United Press.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (3 p.m. HKT) the tropical depression is centred 140 miles S. of Luzon, is intensifying, and is moving WNW at 10 knots. From 1000 hours, extends Westward across the China Sea and the centre of Indo-China. A ridge of high pressure extends from the Pacific anticyclone across Honkoku.

Today's Forecast—Light E.W. winds. Mainly fair but with occasional showers.

Yesterday's Weather—Mainly fair, 84.4 deg. F. High: 87.8 deg. F. Low: 78.0 deg. F. Humidity: 67 per cent.

Monthly Forecast—Total rain: 11.4 in. Total sun: 114.4 hours.

Annual Forecast—Total rain: 60.4 in. Total sun: 1,144 hours.

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Marines spearhead attack from huge invasion fleet

S. KOREANS LAND ON EAST COAST

Tokyo, September 15.

American Marines and Army infantry stormed ashore on Korea's West coast today, far behind the Red battle lines, and knifed swiftly under fire into the big port of Inchon.

The landings were made at the harbour for Seoul, Red-held South Korean capital 22 miles inland. Covered by bombardments from British and American warships the Marines landed at dawn.

Eleven hours later the American 10th Army Corps went ashore.

Led by tanks, they drove three miles into Inchon.

General MacArthur, United Nations Commander, who planned the bold operation, was on hand to direct the landings.

He said: "The Navy and Marines have never shown more brilliant than this morning."

Later, he said that a deep penetration might break the backbone of the Korean Red army.

At the same time, South Korean Marines landed on Korea's East coast. These co-ordinated thrusts deep Red territory were the start of the long-awaited United Nations offensive.

This was a day of turning tide, coming after a series of bitterly fought, Allied defensive actions that began with the tank-led North Korean assault across the 38th Parallel.

Since that time the Allies have been shoved Southward on the mountainous peninsula into the box-like beachhead on the South East, roughly 60 by 70 miles.

It is some 105 miles to the North West of this beachhead that General MacArthur is throwing his main counterpunch.

Marines take Wolmi Island

With warships slamming heavy shells into concealed Red shore batteries, the Marines landed on Wolmi Island.

It is connected to Inchon proper by a half a mile of stone causeway.

Cruiser-based planes slammed rockets at shore guns also, but the Marines were still under heavy fire.

Nevertheless, 32 minutes after landing they planted the American flag on Wolmi's highest hill.

A Headquarters communiqué said that the strongly-defended island was captured "with a minimum of casualties."

Infantrymen were held back to take advantage of Inchon's exceptionally high tide. At 5.30 p.m. they went ashore.

They drove the two miles into Inchon within 20 minutes. General MacArthur plans to stay in Korea indefinitely, it was reliably reported.

The Inchon beachhead was softened up by a two-day naval and air bombardment.

"Mighty Mo" in action in Korean war

Tokyo, September 15.

General MacArthur's Headquarters announced today that the 45,000-ton battleship Missouri, which accepted the Japanese surrender in 1945, is in action in Korean waters.

It is the biggest ship so far to take part in the United Nations action.

The announcement said that the Missouri bombarded Samchok, on the East coast of Korea, early on Friday morning. The warship carries nine 16-inch guns, 20 5-inch guns and 80 of the 40 millimetre type.—United Press.

At the head of his 12th and largest amphibious landing, he personally sent American Marines storming into Inchon, which is 165 miles North West of the South Eastern beachhead.

He said he is remaining in Korea indefinitely to command what may be the war's climatic campaign.

General MacArthur told seven correspondents accompanying them that the main objectives were to sever the Red supply lines into the Inchon and Seoul bottlenecks and then to crush the Communists between the expeditionary force and the American Eighth Army and its allies.

The Reds lack the strength to hit both Allied forces simultaneously.

Associated Press Correspondent Reiman Morin reported from Inchon beach that landing assault troops had to fight their way across the beaches under heavy fire from Red guns.

South Koreans re-take Angang

While the powerful amphibious force hit Inchon on the West coast at the heart of the North Korean supply system, the South Korean Capital Division captured Angang on the North East front near Pohang.

And South Korean guerrilla forces, reported the Eighth Army communiqué, landed 18 miles North of Pohang at Changu on the East coast. The communiqué said the South Korean guerrillas met enemy resistance but succeeded in gaining their first objectives.

The amphibious offensive against Inchon obviously will be pressed toward Kimpo airfield 10 miles to the North and toward Seoul, Korea's largest city.

This thrust against the Red supply line from Pyongyang to Seoul certainly will force the North Koreans to withdraw forces from the South Eastern perimeter front where the Reds have employed two or three divisions in futile thrust to break through.

The amphibious operation's purpose appears to be that of forcing the North Koreans to pull back from the South East perimeter.

The American beachhead, if it succeeds in crushing the Red defenders in the Inchon-Saigon area, can then be turned Southward and they drive down the coast to the North Korean border.

Big invasion armada

The invasion assault forces poured out of landing craft from a 661-ship United Nations armada—the largest naval force assembled since the height of World War II, adds United Press.

A thundering naval bombardment from rocket ships, destroyers, cruisers and an endless stream of carrier-based fighter bombers blasted a way for the Marines as they struck 120 miles behind the Communist lines.

Vice-Admiral Arthur D. Bowey, United Nations Joint Task Force Seven and field commander of the landing operation, said the "basic idea" of General MacArthur's decision is "to attempt to destroy the North Korean army in South Korea."

General MacArthur was gambling for an early victory by taking the offensive when his small United Nations ground forces were pressed to hold the Pusan beachhead. The strength of the newly formed 10th Army Corps going into the beachhead is secret but it is big enough to make General MacArthur and the Corps Commander, Major General E. M. Almond, radiate optimism.

Today was the Navy's and Marine day and they showed terrific striking power and split second co-ordination.

The first wave of Leathernecks hit the Western shore of tiny Wolmi Island at 5.30 a.m. just as a spectacular sunrise was tinting the channel before Inchon and 11 hours later, at 5.30 p.m. the main assault waves hit Inchon itself on the evening tide.

United Press correspondent Robert Miller who landed with the Marines at Inchon, said the Leathernecks poured ashore after an easy landing on Wolmi and banged their way into the heart of Inchon within a half hour.

Red shore batteries opened up or the Marines as they waded ashore but American destroyers replied with their own 5-inch guns in an attempt to silence the Communist fire.

On the Taegu front

News of the Allied invasion swept the embattled Taegu front today by word of mouth and from GIs in their foxholes to South Koreans on the streets. It was the best news they had heard since the Korean war began.

The only ones unimpressed were the North Koreans who launched attacks on almost the whole of the 120-mile perimeter and succeeded in driving back the weary First Cavalry Division 1,000 yards North West of Taegu. The Communist "pushed" the Cavalry men off four hills on their line by heavy attacks which began early this morning and continued throughout the day.

On the South Western front, an estimated Red battalion overran two companies of the 1st South Cavalry Division. The 14th Regiment launched a counter-attack but was driven back to the North of the 1st Cavalry Division's position.

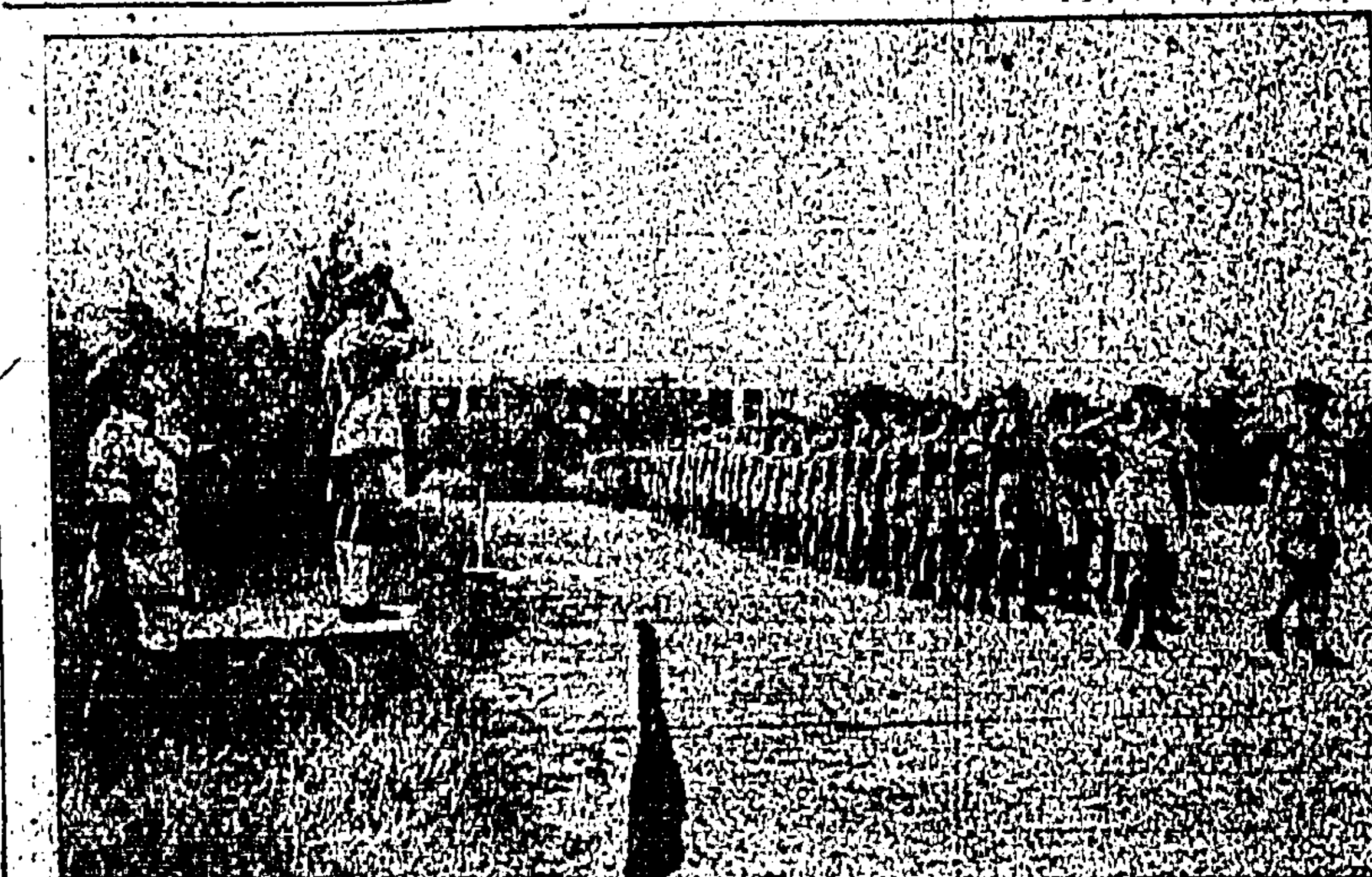
At the 8th Regiment's position, the Communist attack was repulsed. The 8th Regiment's position was repulsed. The 8th Regiment's position was repulsed.

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RAF March Past



Group Captain J. Worrall, DFC, shown taking the salute at the March Past in the ceremonial parade at Kai Tak yesterday commemorating the Battle of Britain. ("China Mail" photo).

Seamen refuse to sail ship with U.S. cotton for Tsingtao

Several officers and men of the 10,000-ton merchant ship, ss. Samruth, which has a cargo of 20,000 bales of high-density cotton bound for Communist China, indicated yesterday they would refuse to take the cargo to any Chinese Communist port.

The ship was yesterday reported to be due to leave Hong Kong for Tsingtao.

The Samruth's Second Officer, Mr. William J. Little, packed his gear and left the ship late yesterday when the ship's destination was reported to be a Communist port.

Mr. Little, an American, declared he would not assist in taking cargo "to any Communist port under any circumstances."

"We are fighting those... in Korea now. I am not going to be a party to selling them American cargo."

The six-foot four American officer said the ship left the United States from Galveston, Houston ports after loading her cargo bound for Hong Kong.

He added that the members of the crew first heard about the possibility of diverting the Samruth to another port only when the ship arrived in Hong Kong yesterday.

Two other members of the crew stated flatly last night they would refuse to take the ship to Tsingtao under the present circumstances. They are Manuel Machin of Honduras, and Luis Huerta, Spanish citizen.

Red purchasing company. The Chinese Communist purchasing company in Hong Kong, the Universal Development Company, bought the cotton cargo on a 25 per cent margin.

The total cost of the cargo—about US\$3,000,000—was paid on a letter of credit from this company through the Chase National Bank in New York.

An official of the Universal Development Company said yesterday that the company would probably pay an additional margin if the Samruth discharged cargo in Tsingtao rather than in Hong Kong.

Local agents for the Samruth, A. P. Pattison and Company, declined to comment yesterday on the disposition of the ship.

Mr. Luis Huerta said last night that most of the crew wanted being told their destination was Hong Kong, and when they arrived in this Colony, to find that the ship might be diverted to a Communist port.

He added: "It looks like a double cross to me."

He was interviewed through an interpreter.

Second ship. An official of the Universal Development Company also revealed yesterday that another ship, the ss. Progress, States, arrived in Tsingtao yesterday with 10,000 bales of high-density cotton.

He claimed that this ship was handled by the United States Lines. This could not be confirmed in Hong Kong yesterday.

Mr. Little said that he intended to see American Consulate officials today to determine his legal position, and whether he had the right to refuse to sail the ship to a Communist port if ordered to do so.

He added: "You can tell those Communists for me that I am not interested in their bonuses. As an American, I demand the right to refuse assisting Communist governments or economies in any way."

The ships personnel consists of American and British officers and South American members of the crew.

Death of ss. Torina's master

The British freighter ss. Torina entered the harbour at 10.30 last night carrying the remains of her dead master, Captain J. Rivers, of board.

Captain Rivers, whose body was later removed to the mortuary, said to have died at sea from natural causes.

The vessel, which is chartered by the Holly Steamship Company, had in the past few weeks been attempting to run the Nationalist blockade on the China coast.

REPORTED DEATH OF RED GENERAL

Taipei, September 15. A Nationalist spokesman today gave more information on the reported death of Communist General Hsiao Ching-kuang from wounds sustained on the Korean front.

The spokesman identified General Hsiao as deputy commander of the Fourth Field Army and recently appointed to a new command. He was born in 1904 and was trained in Moscow.

He concluded: "Formosa today is not only our base for recovery but also the vanguard for democracy in Asia and a strategic point for security in Pacific regions."—Reuter.

There's a fine spirit about when you've got some Bepp's London Gips. This famous brand is always recognized by the Cat and Barrel label.

SOLE AGENTS: CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO. LTD.

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On the Taegu front

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Chiang broadcasts appeal
Taipei, September 15. The Chinese Nationalist President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, today broadcast an appeal to the Chinese in North and South America to aid in "the fight against Russia" and to liberate the Communist controlled Chinese mainland.

Chiang's broadcast, which was beamed to North and South America from Radio Formosa and relayed by a San Francisco radio station, followed similar speeches in recent months to millions of the Nationalist Chinese who came from Malaya, the Philippines and Sumatra to pay homage.

Chiang said: "We are now engaged in a hard fight against Soviet Russia and the treacherous Chinese Communists in order to win freedom, independence for the Republic of China."

"During the past year, all provinces on the mainland fell behind the iron curtain, hundreds of millions of our people have been living under totalitarian oppression and Soviet servitude."

"Our overseas compatriots have once again found themselves in an unenviable position subject to unequal treatment and discrimination in foreign countries. For this I feel painful. For our country it is the greatest humiliation."

Quoting overseas Chinese contributions over the past 50 years in assisting to overthrow the Manchu dynasty Chiang painted a gloomy picture of present conditions on the Chinese mainland.

He said: "Your country is being turned into a Soviet satellite. Your nation's people are being devastated by Communists who while plunging themselves wholeheartedly into pillage and murder behind the iron curtain, circulate a series of shameless lies to cover up their guilt."

"The so-called land reform is no more than a seizure of your property. The so-called labour induction is no less than enslavement of your relatives. The money you remit to your native land goes into the hands of the Communists through 'struggle and liquidation.'"

Chiang declared: "All your relatives in Communist occupied territories are living under great distress, eagerly hoping you will support the government in the recovery of lost territory and in delivering their lives and freedom."

Chiang claimed that social stability, popular education, greatly increased agricultural production, reduced land rental, local self-government, and high state of military training, and morale have all been achieved in Formosa.

He concluded: "Formosa today is not only our base for recovery but also the vanguard for democracy in Asia and a strategic point for security in Pacific regions."—Reuter.

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100

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CHINA MAIL EDITORIAL (No.
view edition) at 221A Nathan Rd.,
Kowloon, at 14 Queen's Road, Hong
Kong, and "China Mail" Office,
221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Shortage of
small money
investigated

Government is investigating
the causes of the shortage of
small coins in the Colony. It
was officially announced yester-
day.

The causes are not readily as-
certainable since there is a steady
flow of small coins from Treas-
ury to the banks.

It is possible, said the Govern-
ment spokesman, that the short-
age may be caused, as suggested
by the Press, by unscrupulous
money market manipulators.

The theory that the coins are
going across the border to China
was discounted by the spokes-
man.

The subsidiary currency at pre-
sent in circulation consists, of
course, not only of coins but also
of notes and at the moment there
are more than 80,000,000 sub-
sidiary coins and notes in cir-
culation.

Government is continuing to
make further issues of coins.
Supplies are on order from the
United Kingdom.

It is anticipated that in the
course of the next few months
the number of coins issued in
circulation will be considerably
increased.

A reserve of coins will be
maintained in the Treasury.

POLICE NOTICE

On September 7, 1950 at
12.45 p.m. at Shanghai Street
77 feet north of Kan Su
Street, a Chinese boy named
Lam Kam Wing, age 5 years,
was run over by lorry No.
5397 and received injuries
which proved fatal.

Any persons witnessing the
accident or who can give any
information regarding the ac-
cident are asked to communi-
cate with Traffic Office, Kow-
loon, Telephone numbers
50735, 50829 and 59114 or with
any other Police Stations.

COMMISSIONER OF
POLICE

September 8, 1950.

NOTICE

Members of the public are
hereby notified that no em-
ployee of the Urban Council
or Sanitary Department is
authorised to request, demand
or receive any monies whatso-
ever, and are advised that
should any person make any
such request or demand, he
should be detained and a
Police Officer called or a
telephonic report made to the
nearest Police Station.

N.B.M. WHITLEY,
Secretary,
Urban Council.

Hong Kong, Sept. 14, 1950.

NOTICE

JACK CONDER seeks part-
ner/partners with premises
suitable for Bar and Snack
business preferably in Kow-
loon.

Replies Box 610 "China
Mail"

Yesterday's wedding



George William Mansfield, RN, of HMS Cosack, and Miss
Denise Chan who were married yesterday at the Supreme Court
Marriage Registrar's Office. G. Hill and W. Webster were the
witnesses. ("China Mail" photo.)

Interesting talk on early
Sino-Portuguese relations

An interesting account of early Sino-Portuguese
relations was given by Dr. Chang Tien-tso,
MA, Ph.D., in a talk at the Club Lusitano yester-
day.

The talk was arranged in a
joint session of the Portuguese
Institute and the Sino-British
Club.

Dr. Chang was introduced by
Mr. Jack Braga who said moment-
ous events were taking place in
the Far East, and in order to
evaluate those events one must

Court
Brevities

Wong Ming, aged 20, a prisoner
at Stanley Prison who was con-
victed to the Sze-sien on August
24 on a charge of manslaughter,
appeared before Mr. J. Reynolds
at Central yesterday charged
with assault, occasioning bodily
harm.

The prosecution alleged that
defendant kicked a fellow pris-
oner, Chan Chiu, on June 21
and that as a result, Chan died.
The charge of manslaughter
had been dropped and a charge
of assault preferred against the
accused.

Defendant denied the charge in
detail and said that he accident-
ally kicked the deceased.
Hearing of the case was fixed
for October 12 at 2.30 p.m.

Reginald Charles Thomas, aged
34, master mariner, was fined
\$100 for four weeks imprisonment
by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central
yesterday when he pleaded guilty
to a charge of disorderly conduct
on September 14 at the Em-
porium Ballroom.

Detective Sub-Inspector James
Marlin told the court that de-
fendant used abusive, threaten-
ing and insulting words to Mr.
Chow, manager of the Ballroom.
PST Marlin said that he did not
want to repeat the words, the
accused used, as they were dis-
gusting and would certainly have
caused a breach of the peace.

Sentence of nine months' hard
labour was imposed on two Kait
Tak Police Station coolies by Mr.
R. W. S. Wicks at Kowloon yester-
day on three counts of im-
personating revenue officers, po-
lice officers and demanding
money with menaces.

Defendants, Kwok Cheung,
aged 20, and Fung Man, aged 26,
were alleged to have demanded
various sums of money from
hawkers by pretending they were
low officers. Second defendant,
who was recommended for
banishment, was additionally
charged with unlawful possession
of a police officer's uniform.

Remarking that one of the
greatest collaborations is one who
holds arms for would-be subvers-
ive, Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yester-
day sentenced a 36-year-old
married woman, Lou Yau, to
three years' hard labour for the
possession of two Mausers, one
Colt revolver and 34 rounds of
ammunition.

Police against the defendant
were that on July 29, a party of
police led by Sub-Inspector
Howlett acting on information re-
ceived went to an unnumbered
hut in Li Uk Village, Shamshu-
po. There they saw a defendant
who had them to a spot outside
another hut where the arms were
discovered.

Detective Sub-Inspector E. K. L.
O'Reilly, who prosecuted, said
that defendant's husband had
abandoned since the police raid,
and that defendant has a 10-
year-old son.

THE MOST
SENSATIONAL EVENT
OF THE MONTH!
THE BEST
ACHIEVEMENT
OF THE YEAR!

ALL THE MAGNITUDE
AND ADVENTURE
OF A GREAT NOVEL IS
ON THE SCREEN!



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appeared before Mr. J. Reynolds
at Central yesterday charged
with assault, occasioning bodily
harm.

The prosecution alleged that
defendant kicked a fellow pris-
oner, Chan Chiu, on June 21
and that as a result, Chan died.
The charge of manslaughter
had been dropped and a charge
of assault preferred against the
accused.

Defendant denied the charge in
detail and said that he accident-
ally kicked the deceased.
Hearing of the case was fixed
for October 12 at 2.30 p.m.

Reginald Charles Thomas, aged
34, master mariner, was fined
\$100 for four weeks imprisonment
by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central
yesterday when he pleaded guilty
to a charge of disorderly conduct
on September 14 at the Em-
porium Ballroom.

Detective Sub-Inspector James
Marlin told the court that de-
fendant used abusive, threaten-
ing and insulting words to Mr.
Chow, manager of the Ballroom.
PST Marlin said that he did not
want to repeat the words, the
accused used, as they were dis-
gusting and would certainly have
caused a breach of the peace.

Sentence of nine months' hard
labour was imposed on two Kait
Tak Police Station coolies by Mr.
R. W. S. Wicks at Kowloon yester-
day on three counts of im-
personating revenue officers, po-
lice officers and demanding
money with menaces.

Defendants, Kwok Cheung,
aged 20, and Fung Man, aged 26,
were alleged to have demanded
various sums of money from
hawkers by pretending they were
low officers. Second defendant,
who was recommended for
banishment, was additionally
charged with unlawful possession
of a police officer's uniform.

Remarking that one of the
greatest collaborations is one who
holds arms for would-be subvers-
ive, Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yester-
day sentenced a 36-year-old
married woman, Lou Yau, to
three years' hard labour for the
possession of two Mausers, one
Colt revolver and 34 rounds of
ammunition.

Police against the defendant
were that on July 29, a party of
police led by Sub-Inspector
Howlett acting on information re-
ceived went to an unnumbered
hut in Li Uk Village, Shamshu-
po. There they saw a defendant
who had them to a spot outside
another hut where the arms were
discovered.

Detective Sub-Inspector E. K. L.
O'Reilly, who prosecuted, said
that defendant's husband had
abandoned since the police raid,
and that defendant has a 10-
year-old son.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



George William Mansfield, RN, of HMS Cosack, and Miss
Denise Chan who were married yesterday at the Supreme Court
Marriage Registrar's Office. G. Hill and W. Webster were the
witnesses. ("China Mail" photo.)

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay
The Authority on Authority

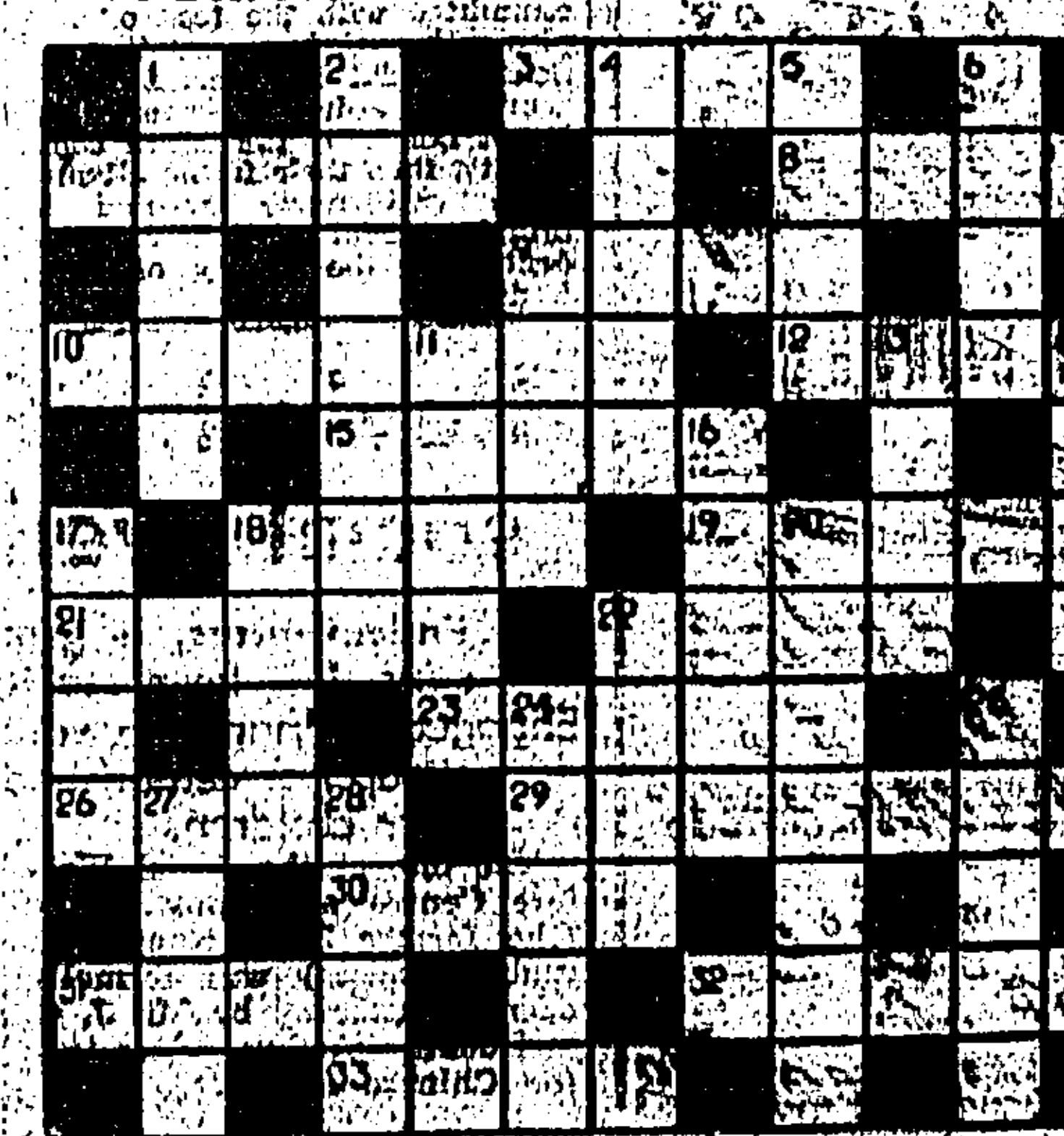
WHEN in doubt about the suit
to select for your opening lead,
you sometimes take a grave risk
if you choose the only suit not
bid by anybody. That is espe-
cially true if the player who be-
comes the dummy had shown
pronounced distribution with a
couple of biddable suits. It may
prove that he is void in the un-
named suit and that your lead of
it will give the declarer a win-
ning trick which he otherwise
could never get because of inability
to lead for a finesse. In such
a case, the second suit named by
the eventual dummy is likely to
prove the soundest opening.

Let's look at this case
where East opened the unbid
clubs; the fourth-best 7. That
presented to North a trick—he
never could get otherwise with
his Q after the A killed the K.
That declarer let West have the
third heart took the return and
scored all told five tricks in
hearts, four in spades, one in
diamonds and two in clubs to
have the needed dozen.
Spade and heart leads enabled
North to build a squeeze. One
heart was given up to West, the
club A scored, then hearts and
spades "run" the last 30, then
catching West with the club K to
guard against the Q and the dia-
mond K-8 to protect that suit.
When he discarded he had to tes-
tify either the club Q for one
trick or the diamond A-3 for two
to give North his contract.
Just one lead could beat the
contract—a diamond. South's
bidding had shown six hearts and
four of the minor, making a dia-
mond lead. That lead set up the
K for West. When North
had to let him score a heart, he
ranked in the diamond as the set-
ting trick.

South North-South
vulnerable
South West North East
1 H Pass 2 NT Pass
3 H Pass 3 S Pass
4 D Pass 6 NT
Bidding naturally varied some-
what at the different tables of a
duplicate, but a big percentage of
the pairs reached that same con-
tract, some making it and some
being beaten. All four suits
were led against that contract.

South North-South
vulnerable
South West North East
1 H Pass 2 NT Pass
3 H Pass 3 S Pass
4 D Pass 6 NT
Bidding naturally varied some-
what at the different tables of a
duplicate, but a big percentage of
the pairs reached that same con-
tract, some making it and some
being beaten. All four suits
were led against that contract.

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across
3 Blackleg 21 Endure
7 Brink 22 Make eyes
8 Wreck 23 Confuse
9 Attendant 24 Disregard
10 Desires 25 Lend
11 Lend 26 Lend
12 Legal docu- 30 Black
ment 31 Passed
13 Contain 32 Enlist
14 Antoin 33 Mollie
15 Dancer
Down
1 Inlet 10 Inlet
2 Get along 11 Plunder
3 Greet 12 Plunder
4 Prepared 13 Plunder
5 Plunder 14 Plunder
6 Plunder 15 Plunder
7 Plunder 16 Plunder
8 Plunder 17 Plunder
9 Plunder 18 Plunder
10 Plunder 19 Plunder
11 Plunder 20 Plunder
12 Plunder 21 Plunder
13 Plunder 22 Plunder
14 Plunder 23 Plunder
15 Plunder 24 Plunder
16 Plunder 25 Plunder
17 Plunder 26 Plunder
18 Plunder 27 Plunder
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85 Plunder 94 Plunder
86 Plunder 95 Plunder
87 Plunder 96 Plunder
88 Plunder 97 Plunder
89 Plunder 98 Plunder
90 Plunder 99 Plunder
91 Plunder 100 Plunder

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LEAVES FOR KOREA. 3. U.S. AIR RAID IN RED CHINA.

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Mrs. Fitzherbert

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COMMONS APPROVE REARMAMENT PLAN

London, September 14.

The House of Commons tonight gave general approval without a division to the Government's rearmament plans, estimated to cost £3,680,000,000.

The Conservative Opposition had been critical during the three-day debate which ended tonight but did not press its discontent to a vote, and a Government motion approving, among other things, the extension of the period of conscription from the present 18 months to two years, was approved.

In the closing speech for the Government, the Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, revealed that the target of the Western Union defence organisation was close to 60 divisions but this force would not be assembled, he added, until 1953 and 1954.

Britain intended to send an extra army division to Germany by March next year, Mr. Shinwell continued.

Asked if the British contribution of one division by next year as against 10 by the French was adequate, Mr. Shinwell replied, "Yes, I do, I know exactly what the French expect of us."

Closing the debate for the Opposition, Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's wartime Foreign Secretary, declared that Britain would have to have more troops on the Continent than the three divisions promised by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee.

Mr. Eden said that the increase from two to three divisions in Germany was rather meagre. He forecast that the Prime Minister would probably have to review this matter again.

British air lead

"Our contribution to the stationing of troops on the Continent will have to be larger than three divisions," he declared. Mr. Eden said that no one believed that Russia was fundamentally evil.

"What we have felt is that Soviet Russia for years past has not fulfilled either the letter or the spirit of the negotiations and terms into which she freely entered on her own account."

Declaring that Britain's lead in jet aircraft was unchallenged, Mr. Eden said that it might well be that the long-range jet bomber now being developed here might be flying before the Americans could produce anything of the kind.

He urged that quantity production of this aircraft should be undertaken in other Commonwealth countries and possibly in the United States as well.

Mr. Eden said that there was no question that Germany was a military actor of crucial importance to the West.

No one would deny that it was impossible to make plans for European defence without those plans involving the defence of Western Germany.

The Germans had not asked for an army of their own, but for a larger and stronger police force.

Obvious objective

He thought that her claim must be accepted as well founded in view of what had happened in Eastern Germany. This police force ought to be provided.

"It is merely a development of our own actions that Germany should be associated in the defence of the free nations. That is an obvious and proper objective," Mr. Eden said.

He hoped that agreement would be reached by the Foreign Secretaries in New York and that it would make it possible for a German contribution to be made in due course to the international force which was to defend Europe.

Reference to the participation of Germany in Western Union was made by Mr. Shinwell, the Defence Minister, when he opened the debate for the Government.

He said, "If Mr. Churchill imagines that he can compel the German people to do as he desires he is making a very great mistake."

"The German people have a right to be consulted as to whether they wish to make a contribution or not."

The Government intended to integrate the Western Union defence organisation with the North Atlantic treaty organisation and eventually provide a uniform command for the whole North Atlantic treaty.

"We shall proceed to build up a Western Union defence organisation speedily with or without the assistance of the Opposition," Mr. Shinwell declared.

MP's objection

Mr. Richard Crossman, leader of the "Keep Left" group in the Labour Party, said that he was against having an army.

He asked if the morale in France would be improved by having a German army, headed by the people who four years ago were condemned as war criminals.

"You cannot have a German army without commanders and officers and the only ones they have got are already condemned," he said.

The defence of Germany against aggression from the Eastern bloc must remain the responsibility of the Occupation Forces and the Germans must be given power to suppress Germans if Eastern Germany "tries a Korea in Germany," Mr. Crossman said.

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, interrupted to ask if he was wrong in thinking that at one time Mr. Crossman favoured a neutrality policy for Germany.

Mr. Crossman replied that looking at it in the long run he hoped that there would not be a war between Britain and Russia. In the long run there was only one solution for Germany. That was to be united.

"But even then we must naturalise them. In the short run we must give them police and nothing else," Mr. Crossman added.

Vital years

Mr. Churchill interrupted again to say that he originally understood Mr. Crossman to mean that

there should not be a national German army. The Germans themselves at Strasbourg did not want such an army but were willing to make a contribution towards a European army.

"But now, as I understand him (Mr. Crossman), he is against armed police with night sticks on the one hand and an army on the other side of which is what the Russians have in the East," Mr. Churchill added.

Mr. Crossman replied that the Germans, in the long run, could not be kept forever from carrying arms.

"We ought to accept now the need for a Western European State consisting of all those who want to federate, because that would enable you to have an army in which Germans could serve."

But outside it ourselves, though allied to it," Mr. Crossman said.

Mr. Crossman went on to say that the five years Britain had devoted to re-equipping industry had been vital. Re-armament three years ago would have left the country in a position of France with a gigantic army but a rotten economy.

The main danger from Soviet Russia was that she would try to exhaust the West by forcing it to re-arm too highly and then take the Western nations over one by one as they collapsed.

Asian support essential

Mr. Crossman contended that if re-armament was to prevent war it was essential that the people of Asia "should be on our side."

"If the people of Asia be on the other side there will be a war and we shall lose it," he added.

Mr. Crossman thought that the danger point in the world was the Middle East. He contended that those who pressed Britain to undertake obligations in Western Europe and prevent her from keeping proper defences in the Middle East might be precipitating war.

He thought that the most practical thing to do was to arm the people of the Middle East. But apparently Israel was the only nation which Britain was not arming.

"Surely it would be better to arm Israel and Jordan rather than Egypt which will always be neutral and on the winning side," he said.

Mr. John Hynd (Labour), former Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with responsibility to Parliament for the administration of the British zone in Germany, said, "If we are going to have Germany in the council of Western democracy we had better do it generously and not allow her to come in as a kind of pariah, but as an equal partner."

HIGHER PAY FOR SERVICEMEN IN AUSTRALIA

Sydney, September 14.

Rates of pay for the Australian Forces will go up as much as 30 to 40 per cent in some cases, the Sydney Sun reported today.

The Government is concerned at the lack of response to recent recruiting appeals, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, is expected to start an all-out recruiting drive when he announces details of pay increases in a national broadcast shortly.

The Sydney Press estimates generally that this year's defence costs will total about £120,000,000 compared with £45,000,000 last year.—Associated Press.

Mysterious explosions in Irish Sea

Liverpool, September 14.

Six mysterious explosions in the Irish Sea rocked the 850-ton coasting vessel, Blannocourt, this week, its captain reported upon arrival here today.

The explosions occurred in quick succession about 100 yards from the ship on Tuesday afternoon when she was about 12 miles off the English North West coast.

"The explosions were like depth charges going off," a member of the crew said. The crew thought at first that it might be gunnery practice but there were no gun flashes from the shore. The vessel was not damaged.

—Reuter.

"Prelude to new world war"

Boston, September 14.

Republican Senator Styles Bridges said today "The Korean fighting is a prelude to World War III."

The North Korean Communist attack was ordered by Russia and was but the first of what will become many armed attacks, Mr. Bridges said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He added, "The United States is at the brink of disaster because we have incompetent leaders who are taking us in the wrong direction... The Korean fighting is a prelude to World War III."

"There could be no Korea today if China had not fallen 10 scant months ago. China would not have fallen... If our Government had not followed a policy so blind, so stupid, so stubborn as to almost defy description... The President and his chief adviser silenced our military men and announced we would not assist in the defence of Formosa. Is it any wonder that Stalin pressed the button which set North Korea in action?... Incompetents, traitors, fools, perverts, knaves and scoundrels contributed to our plight..."

"We are fighting a war in Korea. The Truman Administration is trying to tell us it is a 10 per cent war—a police action... It is a 100 per cent war as far as Styles Bridges is concerned."

United Press.

India and Pakistan

New Delhi, September 14.

A Foreign Ministry official tonight announced that the Government of India is "anxious to settle all outstanding disputes with Pakistan by peaceful methods, negotiation, mediation and arbitration" and has begun corresponding with the Government of Pakistan to this effect.

He said, however, that Kashmir, the main point of contention between the two countries, was not included because the United Nations is dealing with the issue.

He gave no details of the correspondence but said it included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's original proposal to the Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, for a joint "no war, no declaration" banning recourse to armed conflict for settlement of all disputes between India and Pakistan.

He also included proposals for claims over properties left by refugees on the other side of the border.—Associated Press.

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BIRTH
 To Diana and Tony Dawson: Grove in Kowloon Hospital on 15th September, 1950, a girl.

DEATHS
PANG—Pang Yung Tang, manager of Lai Kee Company, at his residence, 151 Wanchai Road, at 1 p.m., September 15, 1950, aged 68. Cause: high blood pressure. Funeral service will be held at 12:45 p.m. today at Hong Kong Funeral Home, Wanchai Road, procession leaving for Tsau Wan at 1 p.m.

OXBERRY—Mrs. Annabella Oxberry, aged 70, widow of the late Mr. J. H. Oxberry, peacefully at her residence, 10, Cranville Road, Kowloon, on Friday, September 15, 1950. Funeral at the Jewish Cemetery at 5 p.m., Sunday, September 17. No flowers by request.

THE ARMY OF HOMELESS
 There are nearly half a million people in the Colony who rank as squatters. Of these some 10 per cent only are in regular employment. The figures are startling enough in themselves. But placed in juxtaposition with the other basic facts of the problem, they are even more disquieting. The recent spell of dry weather has caused concern about the water supplies. Consumption lately has exceeded by two million gallons daily the amount consumed at this time last year. Sites available for the army of the homeless are few and are diminishing owing to other demands. There are shortages of all sorts—apart from the matter of cost of installing proper latrines, pipes, and other essentials. The problem is a headache for all departments concerned, and though some of them are overworked—especially the Social Welfare Department—they carry on their job with a distressing feeling of frustration.

The Japanese created their own problems during the occupation; they were not imposed upon them, as at present in Hong Kong, by circumstances beyond the control of the local authorities. They met them ruthlessly. Thousands of people were compelled to leave. Manifestly we cannot emulate them, though a good case could be made out for a stronger action than has so far been taken. In some instances, Hong Kong is between the devil and the deep sea. Peking broadcasts its wrath at any regulation of immigration: it has one law for us and quite another for itself. And the authorities in Formosa have been far from accommodating. There is the case of the refugees who for quite a long time were established at the end of Mount Davis Road and were later transferred to Rennie's Mill. Some of them came from Kwangtung, but the majority were from Northern Provinces and belonged to military units. The obvious place for them was Formosa, since they appeared reluctant to try and get back to their own provinces by railway. But the Nationalist authorities showed a singular lack of interest in men who had formerly fought in their ranks. These 7,000 refugees have thus become a charge on the community. They cost the taxpayers here the sum of \$2,000,000 a year—money that could be put to far better use than in maintaining all these men in idleness. They have been here long enough to feel they have a very strong claim upon the community. By now, it is not when rumours were bruited

abroad that some of them, particularly the Cantonese, might be sent across the border, they raised an outcry. Actually it was a misunderstanding, arising from the registration and classification of the refugees, and from certain measures taken to deter offences against camp regulations. Infringement of these had already resulted in a fire which gutted a great many of their huts.

These are the people, incidentally, over whom two storms in a single teacup were raised the other day. They figured in a fight with local trade unionists—who asked for trouble—and in vigorous protests from the Chinese Communists, who insist on one day on unrestricted entry, and protest the next against giving accommodation to these Nationalist refugees!

Messages from Taipei indicate that the Executive Yuan is now showing a little more interest. Sympathy has been evoked by the local relief organisations. The Executive Yuan has even held a special meeting to consider the appeal of the 7,000 to be allowed entry into Formosa. As a result certain recommendations have been made to the Government, and perhaps something will be done about it—at least insofar as the Northerners are concerned. The Nationalist Government has had to take a great many jolts lately, but everybody who has been to Formosa testifies to the great improvements in practically all domains during the past few months. It is not, perhaps, too much to hope that the responsibility of accepting these refugees, and making them useful and productive citizens will soon be realised.

But this is merely one aspect of a whole series of problems confronting the Hong Kong Government. From refugees to shortages of food and water, there is a long list of problems. There is no doubt about the fact that the situation is not what it once was. When rumours were bruited

about the possibility of a new freedom burst upon a grateful British public every three or four days of the present Parliament's career up to date—by kind permission of H.M. Government.

One little freedom burst upon a grateful British public every three or four days of the present Parliament's career up to date—by kind permission of H.M. Government.

Anybody with a calculator at his fingers' tips could reduce the average to a sharper point than that. The basic fact is that the British have been liberated 20 times in 87 parliamentary years.

That should work out in the hands of experts, at point something of a freedom per day, or point-nought-something, of a freedom per hour.

Something gave
 Some say Mr. Atlee's uncertain majority did it. But could Mr. Churchill's frown alone have caused it? Could Sir David Maxwell Fyfe's warnings about hard times have spurred the Socialist liberators? Was it all due to Mr. Lytton's soundings of Sir Stafford Cripps? Or to Mr. Eden's Demosthenic oratory?

No. There was something else. The Socialists just became suddenly reckless. Something just came busting out all over. Let us examine the phenomenon in more detail.

Three days after this Parliament opened Mr. George Isaacs steamed into the Commons with high-pressure news. Direction of labour was no more. The Control of Engagement Order had perished.

Mr. Churchill was blamed for Mr. Isaacs's sad lapse. But Mr. Isaacs owned up. He had just let freedom get the better of him. And look what he started! Suddenly Mr. Maurice Webb, the new Food Minister, decanted fish. It was April, and spring was here. You never trust a Socialist in the spring.

But May was even worse. Mr. Webb, emboldened by the great Fish Freedom, chose May Day to abolish the 5s. price of fish. Three days later Mr. Aneurin Bevan stirred. The Health Minister restored the housing "ratio" from one private-enterprise house to ten built by local councils, to one in five.

Mr. Noel Baker, the Fuel Minister, is not the man to remain unchanged by revolution. On May 16 he gave housewives freedom to buy coke from anyone. Permitless.

Ten days later the whole edifice of bondage was tottering. Mr. Webb allowed housewives to buy milk from anyone. You could now buy milk from the milkman and coal from the milkman.

Life was becoming sadly permissive. The rot might have stopped there but for Mr. Dalton, who had swept Mr. (now Lord) Silkin out of the Planning Ministry with his new broom. Mr. Dalton spent some time thinking how wicked Mr. Silkin

had been. Then he waived the development charge on additional dwelling houses of up to 10 per cent of 7,500 cubic feet, whichever was the greater.

FREEDOM---IN 26 DOSES

By Geoffrey Wakeford

Report-stage of the Bill they marched round seven times more. Sir Stafford Cripps crumbled. He just went to pieces. He cut entertainments duty on puppet motion pictures, and flower shows, among other things.

He sat glumly by while his deputy, Mr. Jay, released hearsties (passenger-carrying hearsies) from purchase tax. He smiled again when Mr. Jay pointed out that hearsies are "taxed" under another Act, anyhow. So it went on. In the end Mr. Jay was joined by Mr. Harold Wilson (Trade), Mr. Richard Stokes (Works), and Mr. Dalton (again).

Mr. Tom Williams, the Agriculture Minister, felt he had been left out. With only eight days to go before the recess he positively

had dwindled and hotel costs have rocketed today many of the seasonal Grand Hotels are either just getting by or are run at a loss and the shareholder—usually little people—who subscribed the money to build them have not drawn a dividend for years.

Spacious times
 While their aristocratic cousins in the big cities are still well filled throughout the year, these hotels rely on holiday business.

Most of them were built early this century for more spacious times and more spacious spending for people who like lush comfort and super-service and are prepared to pay for both. These are the hotels where a waiter is at your side with a lighted match as soon as you pull out your cigarette-case; where you drop your hat and it is instantly recovered by a bowing pageboy. Services.

But the modern people who can afford Grand Hotel charges

Spurred by the threat of war, construction gangs are working 14 hours a day to lay 1,150 miles of pipe which will funnel prairie oil of Alberta to humming industries in Ontario and Quebec.

Cheap fuel from the West will enable Canada's Eastern provinces, not only to double their output of steel, but to produce as much as Britain, but to tackle mammoth orders for armaments now expected any day from the United States.

American and Middle Eastern oil pipes are larger and longer than this—Canada's first—but none has been laid at such speed. Work was begun in May last, and this month 90,000 barrels of oil daily will flow through the pipe from Edmonton, Alberta, to the Western tip of Lake Superior in Wisconsin, U.S. From there it will be shipped by tankers through the Great Lakes to San Francisco, where it will be distributed to heat homes, drive vehicles, and power machines in the great areas around Toronto and Montreal, today the fastest expanding industrial regions in the world.

Gushing Alberta wells like Leduc, Golden-Silver and Redwater which have all been tapped since 1947 after 15 years of fruitless drilling now represent the most vital sources of oil in North America.

lung nursery into this capitalist maw with the historic formula:

Profits are no longer required to sign an undertaking that they will devote a prescribed portion of their heated glass-house space to food crops in order to obtain large cost.

First in race
 That would teach Mr. Dalton not to swank that he had made things easier for henhouse owners.

Freedom on this scale, of course, can cause a lot of trouble. There will be whiter from August 27 and soap will be rationed on September 10.

This puts Mr. Webb first in the race with eight freedoms. It can well be seen that other Ministers may not like it. Sir Stafford Cripps himself is becoming quite a profane with six freedoms. We shall just have to take it calmly until they get it over.

Boosted staff
 The Catering Wages Act boosted staff costs by nearly 25 per cent and the expenses of repairs and renewals keep rising. That slinky, ritzy carpet, for example, costs £5 per square yard. (Watch that cigarette ash!)

Before you say you could not care less about Grand Hotels you should remember that when you became owner of the railways you also took over 45 of these high-class, high-price, seasonal establishments. If they prosper you benefit; if they lose money it is your loss.

For the sake of prestige, and especially for dollar visitors who like their comforts, the nation must have these super hotels. But while foreign visitors provide the jam, these hotels depend on British visitors for their bread and butter.

Where they can they are pruning costs, cutting down on music, reducing service, going a little less grand. Added problem for the people who run them is that besides the decline there has also been a tremendous shift in home spending power.

Today it is the people from the industrial areas who have most money to spend. They often people who have not been used to paying liberally for service, who give 6d tips where 2s was the custom. So Grand Hotel staff who used to rely heavily on tips find their perquisites perishing and the jobs less attractive.

Frantically some of the harder-hit seasonal Grand Hotels are cutting their tariffs, especially for the off-season periods, trying to bring their charges down to the smaller purses of former patrons.

But here is a limit to that, so long as taxation and costs remain high.

Tourists welcome
 Others have lowered once-afoot noses and now welcome tourists. Liverpool potters, who once reacted only to long shiny limousines now spring alertly to open the doors of travel-stained motor-coaches. The "No colour signs have been chopped up for fireworks; and there are big name hotels which are courting the patronage of the motor-coach touring firms.

Times and habits are changing so swiftly that few hoteliers care to look far ahead. The few who do fear that unless their taxation and expenses can be lightened, more of the seasonal Grand Hotels will go out of business.

Evensong for Grand Hotel

We have had East-hope Martin's "Evensong" and now the musicians are putting their instruments away. In the lounge there is a low, genteel buzz of holiday talk among the guests, but the staff watch the musicians and wonder whether this holiday season will be their Evensong.

For this is Grand Hotel, a pretentious palace of chromium, deep carpets, comforts, and high charges—and another indifferent high season is ending with more cost-cutting in prospect.

There are more than 200 of these four-star-plus, £2 to £3-a-day luxury hotels in the holiday and spa localities of Britain, and for many the future is uncertain.

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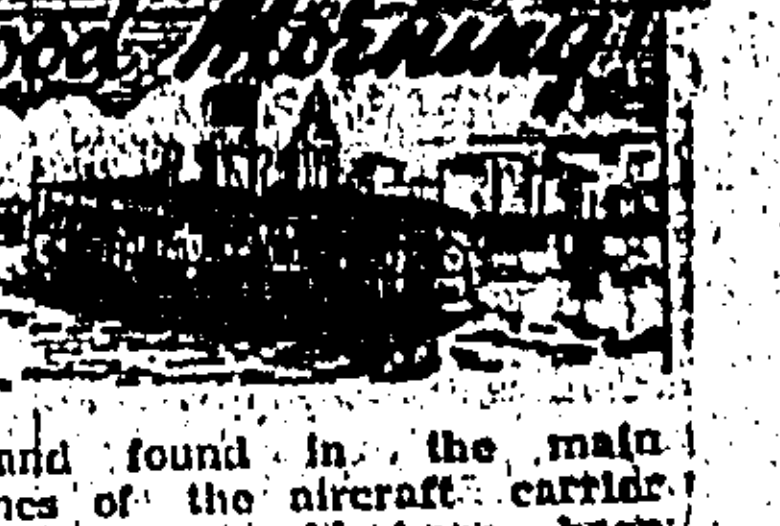
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"Sand found in the main engines of the aircraft carrier Vengeance... could have been sabotage... An Admiralty spokesman said of course that possibility, but surely it could just as well have blown over from one of the nearby beaches?"

"Two completely exhausted Glas... get their first sleep in eight days." Wonder who dreamt that one up?

"Their official capacity is not recognised by the Chinese Communists as there are diplomatic relations between the two countries." Darned difficult to work with, these Reds.

"It was their seventh consecutive victory, longest winning streak for the Browns since... 1944."

"Of course there had to be a contrast picture from behind the Iron curtain: 'There is no buffet state separating China and Soviet Russia.' An obvious opportunity for setting up a chain of hot-dog stands."

"A police motor-cycle disappeared from outside an English police station. Somebody had lost no time in putting the machinery of the law into motion."

"More powerful atom bombs will inevitably come, but no attempt is being made to doctor present bombs for greater efficiency." Fission, heal thyself.

"In view of the appearance of numerous imitations, we read, Peking is to re-register trade marks." In Hong Kong it's not only trade marks that are ersatz.

"At that time I knew nothing of Beethoven's symphonies." That's the most phony admission we've heard so far.

"Myrtle says it's man who are vain about make-up. They think they don't need it."

"Premieres throughout the world's chief metropolises." What about the Grands, La Scalas and Majestics?

Anti-sub port

By John Drummond

A clue? It stands five miles from the frontier of a nation neutral in the last war. Give up? It is Londonderry, Northern Ireland, population 60,000, odd, which is being swept by world events into the headlines.

M15 there
 Vice-Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma dropped in the other day to see how things were going. So did Admiral Sir Richard, Lord of the Admiralty, in Chief, Plymouth. When I was there several other strangers, in sports coats and flannel trousers, were around town. They were from M.I. 5, the section of the Royal Canadian Navy drops afloat or comes alongside in Lough Foyle.

The anti-submarine carrier Magnificent will tie up the anti-submarine force in the Lough Foyle. The anti-submarine force in the Lough Foyle. The anti-submarine force in the Lough Foyle.

VOTE ON STEEL BILL IN HOUSE NEXT WEEK

Attlee risks Government downfall on controversy

London, September 14.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, tonight decided to risk the downfall of his Government and an immediate general election by announcing in Parliament that he intended to go ahead with steel nationalisation.

The Conservative leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, immediately rose to brand the Government's action as "reckless and wanton".

He pushed forward a motion deploring that "at a most critical period in national safety" Britain should be "plunged into fierce political controversy at home."

Within minutes it was learned in the lobbies that the Government had decided to accept the Churchill challenge and regard his motion as one of censure, which, if carried, would mean its resignation.

The Cabinet decided that it was imperative that the iron and steel industry be brought under State control without delay in the interests of Britain's new £3,000,000,000 rearmament plan, authoritatively quarters said tonight.

If the Government were defeated on Mr. Churchill's censure motion, it would therefore, seek a fresh mandate from the country in a general election.

The Government threw its bombshell on steel nationalisation into the comparative calm of Parliament's emergency session on defence when the Supply Minister, Mr. George Strauss, announced that appointments to the Board to operate nationalised steel would be on October 2.

Loud cheers from the Government benches greeted the announcement.

Debate on Tuesday

Mr. Churchill jumped to his feet to announce that the Conservatives would put forward a motion tonight condemning the Government's action. He demanded a debate on the question.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the House, agreed to a debate on Tuesday.

Mr. Raymond Blackburn, who resigned from the Labour Party because it refused to have a coalition government, which he considered necessary, spoke against the Government.

Amid Government protests he asked the Prime Minister if he did not consider that the prime responsibility today was to nationalise slums before he nationalised steel.

The Steel Nationalisation Act, passed in the last Parliament, provides for the iron and steel industry to be taken over by the State on January 1, 1951—or at any time within a year from that date.

New board

The Government has consistently declared that it would operate the Act as soon as possible, but many Opposition members believed that it intended, because of its precariously small majority in Parliament, to play for time.

The Supply Minister, Mr. Strauss, told the House that the appointments to the Steel Board would be made on Monday, October 2.

The Chairman would be a 64-year-old Scot, Mr. Steven James Lindsay Hurdle, of Paisley, Chairman of Directors of the British Oxygen and Allied Companies.

He is a Chartered Accountant and a part-time member of the Commission which controls the nationalised British transport industry.

The Board will consist of the Chairman and not less than six or more than 10 other members. Others of the six members who have already accepted office include Sir John Green (Deputy Chairman), 58, who is Chairman of the Central Conference of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation; Sir Henry Vaughan Berry, 60, former regional Commissioner at the Ministry of the British Control Commission for Germany, and General Sir James Steel, 55, former General Officer Commanding-

In-Chief of the British troops and High Commissioner, Austria.

Mr. Strauss said that the vesting day of the Corporation—when the securities of the 100 major companies would be taken over—would be on January 1, 1951, or as soon as practicable thereafter.

Opposition by Federation

The British Iron and Steel Federation, representing the industrialists, tonight issued a statement reiterating its opposition to nationalisation.

It said it could not see its way to accede to the Minister of Supply's request to suggest names of individuals who might serve on the proposed Iron and Steel Corporation under nationalisation.

The Federation opposes nationalisation because it would be highly damaging to both the industry's efficiency and to the public interest, the statement said.

It believed that if the Government's purpose was to ensure that the policies of the industry conform with national needs, then this objective could be better attained through a Statutory Board exercising supervisory functions.

—Reuter.

Taipei, September 15.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the President of Nationalist China, will broadcast on September 15 on the shortwave to overseas Chinese in North and South America. It was announced here today.

Radio Formosa said that the speech would be transmitted on 15235 and 11735 kilocycles for 15 minutes from 6.15 a.m. KMT.

—Reuter.

Egypt decides on policy in dispute with Britain

Paris, September 14.

Egypt has decided its policy on the presence of British troops in Egypt and its claim for unification of Egypt and the Sudan, it was announced here today.

The Egyptian Embassy, in a formal communique, said the Foreign Minister, Mohammed Salah El Din Bey, and the Premier, Nahas Pasha, had decided on the line to be followed in talks here during the past few days.

There was no hint of the nature of their decisions and the Egyptian Embassy declined to give further details.

The communique was issued shortly before the Egyptian Foreign Minister left by train for Cherbourg to board the liner Queen Elizabeth for New York and the United Nations Assembly.

It said: "The Foreign Minister submitted to Prime Minister Nahas Pasha the details of preliminary conversations which took place between the Foreign Minister and the British Ambassador (Sir Ralph Stephenson) in Cairo.

These conversations regarded the two questions of evacuation of British troops from Egypt and the Sudan and the unity of these two countries (Egypt and the Sudan) under the Egyptian crown as well as the question of defence of the Middle East.

"After a full examination, the Prime Minister and the Foreign

Minister decided on the line to be followed."

Salah El Din Bey told a Press luncheon yesterday that he intends to see the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in New York in connection with a possible new Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

An Egyptian Embassy spokesman here said the Foreign Minister may resume his talks later with the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Ralph has already reported to Mr. Bevin on his preliminary talks with the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

An Egyptian Embassy spokesman said Nahas Pasha plans to leave Paris next Monday for a week's private visit to Italy. He will sail for Egypt from Genoa on September 25.

The spokesman said that Nahas Pasha is now fully recovered from a recent illness. He underwent medical treatment here for more than a month.

"Vicious circle"

Britain's embargo of further arms shipments to Egypt "prolongs a vicious circle," Abdel Rahman Azzam, Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said in Cairo today.

In a statement telephoned to the Associated Press from Alexandria, he said that Britain refuses to evacuate her troops from the Suez Canal Zone in Egyptian territory on the ground that the Egyptian Army is not prepared to defend this vital area.

Yet, he said, Britain declines to provide the arms—pledged under her treaty with Egypt—which would enable the Egyptian Army to take over Canal defence.

Azzam Pasha said: "This vicious circle will never end if Britain continues to give excuses based on her own interests for not fulfilling her pledges."

He asserted that the embargo "threatens peace and stability in the Middle East."

"Any attempt to hinder Egypt from bolstering her armed forces does great harm to peace and development in this area," he added.

The Egyptian acting Foreign Minister, Dr. Ibrahim Farag Bey, today verbally informed the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stephenson, of Egypt's viewpoint on Britain's decision to delay the supply of certain military equipment to Egypt.

The Egyptian Government announced yesterday that certain high priority armaments, such as jet planes and Centurion tanks, would not be delivered to Egypt by the agreed dates because of the extended British military defence programme. —Associated Press and Reuter.

The Shah at manoeuvres



Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi (left), looking over a map with General Abbas Garzan, Iranian Army Chief of Staff, during troop manoeuvres near Tehran. (AP Photo).

Truman orders action on Jap peace treaty

Washington, September 14.

President Truman has directed the State Department to renew efforts to write a Japanese peace treaty.

The President told the Press that the first efforts will take the form of informal discussions with the nations most actively concerned in the Pacific fighting during the second world war, including Russia.

He also said the United States Government is reopening negotiations for peace treaties with Germany and Austria.

The President read the following statement to newsmen: "It has long been the view of the United States Government that the people of Japan were entitled to a peace treaty which would bring them back into the family of nations. As is well known, the United States Government first made an effort in 1947 to call a conference of nations holding membership in the Far Eastern

Commission to discuss a peace treaty with Japan. However, procedural difficulties at that time and since have prevented any progress.

The United States Government now believes that an effort should again be made in this direction and I have therefore authorized the Department of State to initiate informal discussions as to the future procedure in the first instance with those governments represented on the Far Eastern Commission, the one most actively concerned in the Pacific War."

The President's statement continued: "It is not expected that any formal action will be taken until an opportunity has been had to assess the results of these informal discussions. This policy in regard to the Japanese peace treaty is in accord with the general effort of the United States to bring to an end all war situations. We have long pressed the USSR for an Austrian treaty and we are exploring the possibility of ending the state of war with Germany."

Soviet included

In response to a question, Mr. Truman said the USSR would certainly be included in the informal discussions by the State Department.

Another reporter asked him whether the rearming of Japan would be discussed and the President replied that the whole matter would be taken up among the conference. The reporter referred to a passage in the President's statement regarding the exploration of the possibility of ending the state of war with Germany and asked whether that would be done by the Foreign Ministers and whether another meeting by them on the German treaty would be held. The President replied that it would.

Mr. Truman said he would definitely keep the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in his Cabinet.

He had asked the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Percy Spender, to discuss his Pacific pact proposal with Mr. Acheson.

In fortnight

The State Department has informed individual members of the 13-nation Far Eastern Commission that it wants to begin discussions with them within the next fortnight or so concerning the procedure for a Japanese peace treaty.

This was disclosed by diplomatic informants shortly after President Truman announced that he had authorized the Department to begin informal discussions as to the treaty procedure with nations which fought in the Pacific war. —United Press.

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SHAW IN FORM

Luton, September 14.

General Bernard Shaw observed tartly today that his death would make his surgeon really famous.

"It will do you no good if I get over this," the crusty 84-year-old Irish playwright warned the surgeon, L. W. Lewis. "A doctor's reputation is made by the number of eminent men who die under his care."

Dr. Lewis, who is treating Shaw for a fractured left hip, replied drily that he would pass fame by in his case.

Shaw, who fell in his garden on Sunday and underwent an operation on Monday, has been in and out of bed twice since coming out of the anaesthetic.

He made his second sortie today. He stood for a full minute on his good leg, and waved the injured one around for good measure. —Associated Press.

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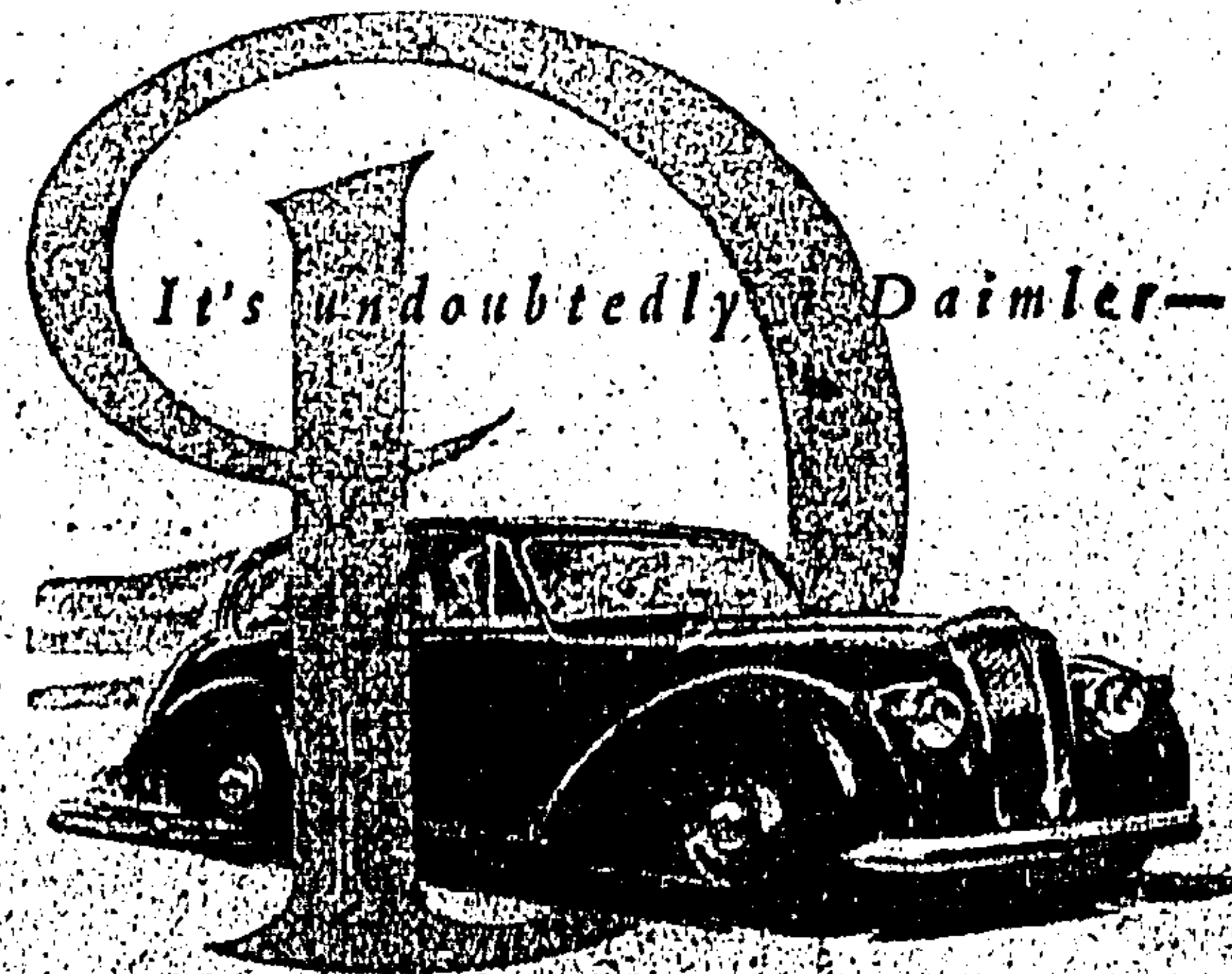
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MOTERING NEWS AND VIEWS

Accidents are on increase

The British Ministry of Transport issued provisional figures recently of road casualties in Britain for the month of June, being the first full month of unrestricted petrol supply since 1939.

The statement shows that casualties totalled 19,123 as compared with 14,005 in April and 21,112 in June, 1939.

While the figure of seriously injured rose between June, 1939, and June, 1950, from 4,369 to 4,550, the number of slightly injured decreased by more than 2,000. Deaths decreased by 68 from a figure of 493 in June, 1939.

During this period the number of vehicles on the road has increased by an estimated 25 per cent, of which the greatest increase has been in goods vehicles. In May, 1950, the number of private cars on the road was 2,103,000, compared with 1,971,000 in May, 1939.

In the House of Lords on the same day as these road casualty figures were announced, Lord Llewellyn, who is President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, opened a debate in which he called attention to the large number of accidents taking place on the roads, saying that indications were that these figures were likely to rise.

Quoting Police figures, he said that the responsibility for accidents in 1949 was apportioned as follows: Pedestrians (28 per cent), motor drivers (25), pedal cyclists (17), passengers (9), motorcycleists (8), vehicle defects (4), road defects (1.8).

Continuing, he said that the Government could without increase in strain on man-power maintain the maintenance grants made at the time of devaluation last summer.

He thought that there should be some inspection of motor vehicles and that certain responsible garages should be qualified to give certificates of roadworthiness which could be presented to the authorities when applying for a licence.

Lord Lucas, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, said that this must not become a battle ground of class or sectional interest. He thought that children were now more road-safely minded than adults and that police patrols had done more to secure a reduction in road accidents than any other single factor.

Continuing the debate, Lord Ainslie suggested that the only complete solution was for the Exchequer to make grants for the building of Autobahn-type roads so that there could be segregation of the three types of road traffic. He also stressed the need for co-operation between the three classes of road users and said that at present there was an atmosphere of dislike and suspicion.

Earl Howe referring to Lord Llewellyn's suggestion for the granting of certificates of roadworthiness considered that it was

(Continued at foot of next Col.)

BRITISH CAR MAKERS ESTABLISH A RECORD

British car manufacturers turned out 262,500 cars during the first six months of 1950—easily an all-time record, and 33 per cent more than during the same period of 1949.

Exports jumped 63 per cent during the first half of 1950 and Britons groaned as they saw 80 per cent of all British-made cars going abroad.

The figures for the six months were:

	1950	1949
Production	262,500	198,709
Export	210,840	129,207

Manufacturers doubted that the pace would be maintained during the second half of 1950 because Britain's stepped-up defence programme cut into already short steel supplies and some car manufacturing capacity will have to be turned over to military needs.

Britain's "export or perish" car programme has climbed to heights which even the most optimistic dared not predict during the 1945-46 reconversion days. Production now stands at 180 per cent of the 1939 level. Britain, although far behind the United States in total car production, has become the world's largest exporter of cars and commercial vehicles.

In 1945 Britain's motor industry was pitifully weak in face of the world's pent-up demand for cars. Car producers had turned almost entirely to the war material production in 1939, converting their plants at any cost to keep Britain alive.

The Austin factory was the only exception and was allowed to keep one assembly line for ambulances at its Birmingham plant. All of Britain's manufacturers faced the tremendous post-war domestic car export demands with 1939 tools and dies and no new designs even in the drawing board stage.

Three stages

The post-war emerged in three stages. First, the 1939 models were turned out without a change. They had separate headlights, narrow windshields and between the wheel bodies with running boards. The starved car world was not fussy and the pre-war types sold successfully at home and abroad.

Phase two models turned out by a reconverting car industry were called "interim cars"—essentially 1939 types, but with the changes engineers adapted quickly without retooling. Headlamps were moved into the fenders, radiators, swept back with modern-type vents, horsepower ratings were increased to meet demands of export buyers.

In 1948, the third stage, the first truly post-war engines and chassis appeared. The Standard Vanguard was the first produced and rolled right from the factory into the export market. Demand zoomed far ahead of supply and Austin, Vauxhall, Rootes and some of the custom builders followed shortly.

Six car-manufacturing giants dominated Britain's car industry—the second largest in the world. Austin, Ford, Nuffield, Rootes, Standard and Vauxhall make 90 per cent of Britain's cars, and with their associates form 12 of the 31 firms making cars.

Britain's motor manufacturers in the post-war era are working on the assumption that the world wants an economical car, but not a midget. They point to substantial sales in the U.S. market of Austins, Standards, Hillmans and Morris's as proof. Some foreign countries have even asked the British to produce the Rolls-Royce, Jaguar and Rover and several mostly hand-made models.

Costs must be cut

British manufacturers do not fear a production cutback when sales drop abroad. They have several years of home backlog. The man in London who gets the Ford or Austin he ordered two years ago is "lucky" than the winner of the Daily Double. Used post-war models sell at prices ranging from £100 upward over the normal new price.

But motor men realize that car production costs and export prices must be cut. British cars are to continue to compete favorably abroad. Standardization of parts has been the manufacturers' first economy move. Nine British makers have joined standardization groups using common head-

lights, paints, bolts and nuts and other parts. But to show the need for further standardization, car dealers point to the 68 models of engine distributors which they must handle, 132 kinds of headlights and 98 different windshield wipers.

Production lines have been streamlined. In 1939 30 car manufacturing firms turned out 130 basic models with 290 variations of bodies and engines. An efficient assembly line was not possible.

Today 31 firms are producing 40 models with 100 variations of body and engine. The mass-producing United States has 22 car makers with 60 basic models and more than 200 variations.

Steady rise

The pre-war level of car production was first reached late in 1948. Since then output has steadily risen and during the first half of 1950 reached 185 per cent of the 1939 level.

Average monthly car production:

	1939	1948	1949	1950
1939	28,417			
1948	18,264	12,177		
1949	23,917	12,889		
1950	27,376	14,109		
1949	34,358	18,031		
1950	43,857	33,158		

Australia is the biggest buyer of British-made cars. Next in order: India, Belgium, British East Africa, Brazil, British West Africa.

In 1949 Brazil bought 10,705 cars and commercial vehicles for \$3,956,344 pounds. Of the total 7,882 were cars and 2,823 commercial vehicles.

The South American buyer prefers the larger and shinier U.S. model. Here is how sales of U.S. and British cars compared in 1949:

	U.S. Cars	Comm. Vehicles
Argentina	1,289	109
Brazil	7,535	15,000
Chile	3,447	1,311
Peru	781	2,946
Uruguay	727	188
Venezuela	14,268	14,545

British car sellers in South America have been plagued with import restrictions and devaluation troubles. As efforts have been made to stabilize prices and manufacturers are cutting costs to meet increasing competition from French, Italian and German manufacturers.

The Austin A40 which sold in Brazil in 1949 for 40,000 cruzeiros rose to 55,000 early this year. The same car sold in Uruguay in 1949 for approximately 3,388 pesos and has remained almost unchanged through devaluation.

Argentina and Brazilian purchases of British cars and commercial vehicles have been down since 1948. Increased buying by Uruguay and Venezuela has kept Britain's South American exports from a severe drop.

Car exports to S.A. (first four months each year)

	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	845	178,175	
Brazil	3,482	916,697	
Uruguay	784	202,211	
Venezuela	204	66,382	

	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	24	12,717	
Brazil	1,004	601,230	
Uruguay	1,772	594,454	
Venezuela	384	130,503	

Commercial Vehicle Exports to S.A. (including chassis with engine)

	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	159	406,420	
Brazil	715	253,113	
Uruguay	172	60,334	
Venezuela	110	81,019	
Chile	90	37,049	
Columbia	84	22,280	

	1948	1949	1950
Argentina	219	207,630	
Brazil	1,219	510,280	
Uruguay	217	123,993	
Venezuela	255	207,265	
Chile	8	3,798	
Columbia	81	100,193	

HEAVY U.S. BUYING OF CARS

Accelerated by the Korean situation, the current rush in the U.S. for automobiles is increasing in velocity almost by the day, the natural growth of corollaries inherent in the war scare.

The expectation is growing—not only in what is euphemistically called "informed quarters," but also among the general public as well—that U.S. military production will soon be quite considerably enlarged.

This seems probable whether or not Korea remains an isolated incident or proves to be simply the first in a series of related critical events. That being so, enlarged armament output would require, first off, materials. Steel production has been running above theoretical capacity, so there would presumably be allocations, as in the World War II days.

Affected adversely, of course, would be automobile output. Supply would go further down in relation to demand. Another phase of thinking along these lines is that production may be shunted down to the point where retail deliveries of cars themselves will be placed on some kind of priority basis, as for the war-time stockpile of finished vehicles.

There is a general expectation, too (mirrored in part by the recent declines in stock prices of auto companies, television makers, and others), that credit curbs will be imposed on consumer buying. In the past few years credit terms have become most liberal. One way to slow down incessant retail demand (not alone for automobiles, but for other consumer goods as well) would be to make them harder to buy.

At any rate, it is difficult in some major cities today to go into a dealer's shop for any of the popular makes and place an order. A few agencies are simply refusing to take on any more orders. They are booked so far ahead they do not want any more paper work.

Officials of manufacturing companies are telling each other that since July 1 their telephones have been busy with calls from friends and acquaintances who want to enlist influential help in getting deliveries on new cars. That kind of thing has not been in evidence since 1949 and 1947.

The demand is well indicated by the fragmentary reports which have appeared covering demand during the first third of July. Customarily, with the July Fourth holiday intervening in this period, it is somewhat slack. This year, in addition, there were two weekends—two Sundays of agency shutdown.

Despite these impediments, Olds sold the most cars for any first 10 days in July in its history. Others did proportionately about as well. Buick for example, had 10-day deliveries 40.7 per cent above the comparable figure for 1949.



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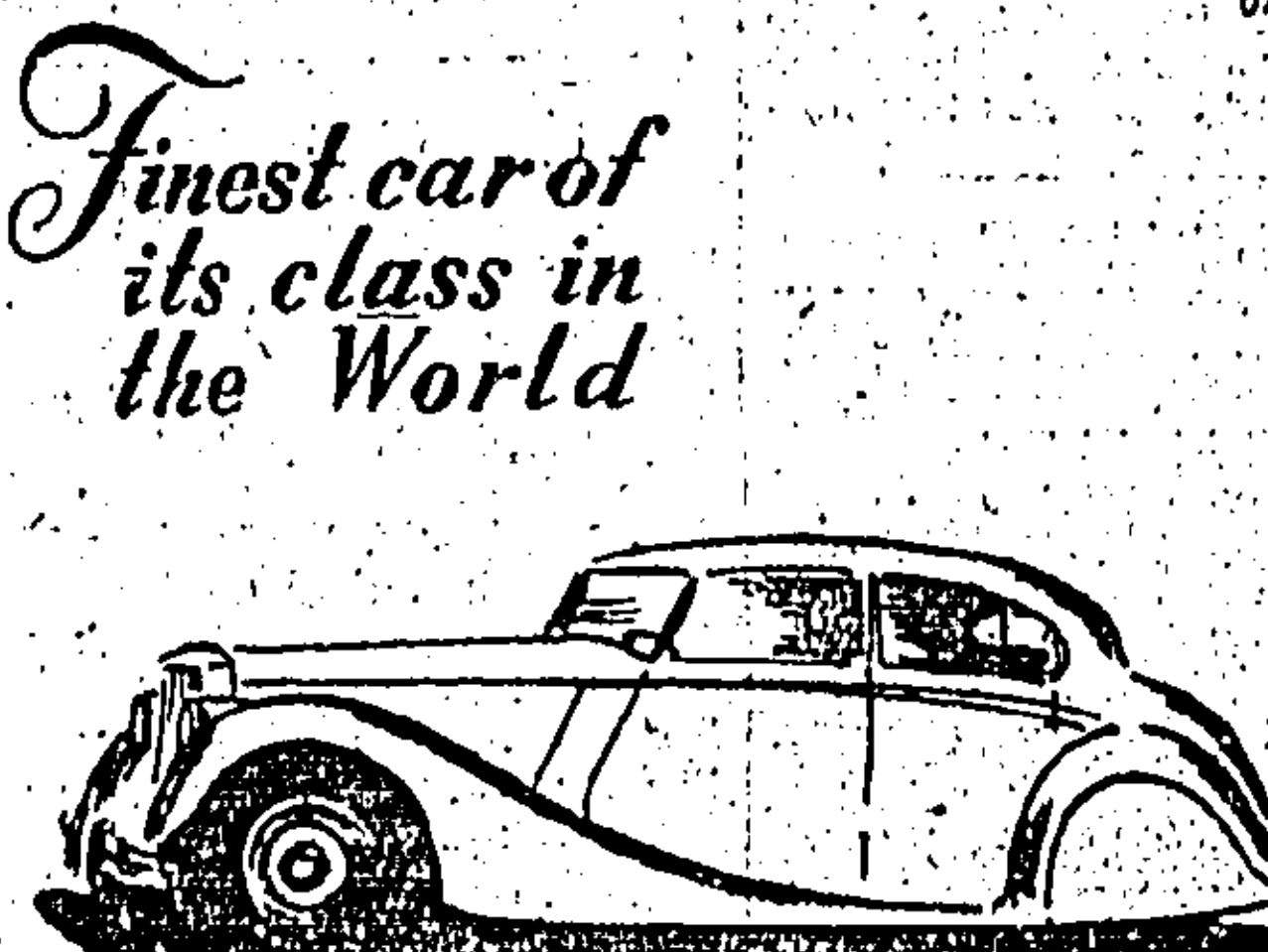
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South Korean bazooka-men



A South Korean bazooka team steps out to the front, taking cover from the railway embankment and led by a soldier with an automatic rifle. (AP Photo).

"BIG THREE" MEETING DISCUSSES FAR EAST

New York, September 14.

The Big Three Foreign Ministers began discussions this afternoon on Far Eastern problems, starting with basic general agreement that Formosa should be neutralised. The Korean war will also be discussed by the Ministers.

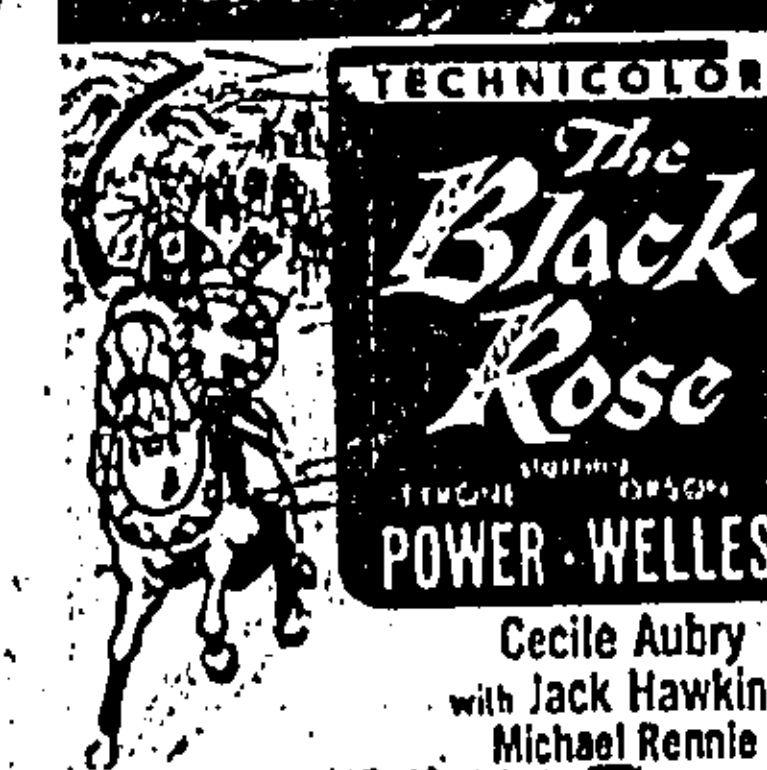
No delegation sources were prepared to say, however, how this neutralisation would be achieved. It was known, on the other hand, that both France and Britain disapproved of the United States' unilateral action in assigning the Seventh Fleet to the defence of Formosa.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, are expected to take the opportunity to tell the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, that another formula for the island's neutralisation must be devised to obtain their support.

The question of Formosa is related to admission of the Communist Chinese Government to the United Nations—another problem the Western Foreign Ministers are to discuss.

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DON IDDON'S DIARY

Oh, Mr. Malik, what moves you to mirth? It sounds like a popular comic song, but there is nothing funny about it.

The chief Russian delegate to the United Nations started August as a sombre as an undertaker. He ended the month with a smiling face.

He came into the delegates' lounge at Lake Success the other day when I was there, went to the bar, ordered a cocktail, changed his order to soda-water, and actually chatted with correspondents.

The Russian looked positively happy. Why? I give you all the guesses you want.

The Anglo-American dilemma over Formosa? The revelations concerning British and American shipments to Russia? The new outbreak of quarrels, feuds, and dissensions in the U.S. Cabinet? The railway tie-up in Canada and the seizure in the United States? Right every time.

No wonder Malik now grins. He reveals in a mammoth mix-up over machine-tools, molybdenum, MacArthur, Secretary of Navy Matthews, and general muck-raking.

During the entire month of Malik's presidency of the Security Council only Winston Churchill in his Saturday broadcast hit the Russian target square in the bull's or bear's eye.

All the other spokesmen on our side have been spouting flippancy. The Churchill speech told the simple truth—something that Americans had waited so long to hear.

Today, in the wake of the speech, they are bending their ears for a similar message from Washington.

Down to the job

They are ready for sacrifices and inconveniences on the home front. They would almost welcome the small irritations of giving up 1951 motor cars, television sets, and luxury goods.

They want to be told there will be no waistcoat with the new suit, no turn-ups on the trousers, no more bubble-gum, and no banana splits.

Perhaps these splendid self-abnegations are unnecessary. So what? The U.S. long to feel that it is buckling down to the job.

A pity Mr. Churchill is not coming to represent Britain at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in New York next month instead of Mr. Bevin.

Our Socialists are not very welcome. They have begged and borrowed and panhandled too long.

Congress may be rowing and blundering, but it is at least in session, tackling the nation's business—or haven't the Socialists heard?

The New World has its own scandal. And the question is: Is there a doctor in the house?

There are several, and they are all rolling in money.

Out in Milwaukee one medicine-man has reached \$400 per day this month examining X-rays of conscripted soldiers. I said a day.

This doctor with the golden touch says he could not help it, because the Government pays five dollars per X-ray, and there have been 4,500 X-rays taken since August 1.

Another physician, in Omaha, Nebraska, announces he made \$2,000 in the first 20 days this month, and sometimes handles 177 men in a single day at \$2 per man.

Eager for victory

And now there is a move to conscript doctors and dentists, and the M.D.s simply have not been volunteering.

The Radicals point out that the great patriot Colonel McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, is the only one who has not volunteered.

In all this civilian sound and fury the Generals, excepting Douglas MacArthur, are saying very little. They are eager for a victory, and at least they have scored a social triumph.

"Operation Protocol" has just been won. For months all sorts of under-securities and minor politicians have outtrunked the U.S. Chiefs-of-Staff at State dinners. The diplomats have been close to the head of the table and the military has been near the foot.

Now all that has been changed. The Generals and Admirals have been promoted several notches at the instance of Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

Today the joint chiefs are near the joint and able to share in the glory. This is a famous victory and one of the few successes Mr. Johnson has enjoyed so far.

Every day there are reports of the duel between Dean Acheson and Louis Johnson, and every night there are rather unconvincing denials.

ISRAEL-JORDAN TENSION WORSE

Tel Aviv, September 14.

The Israel Government today declared Jordan's charges that Jewish troops have entered her territory "a tissue of lies."

The Government said it takes a grave view of Jordan's alleged threat to use force against Israel and charged that Jordan thereby violated its armistice agreement.

The Israeli attitude was outlined in a news conference called by Dr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, and Major-General Yigal Yadin, Army Chief of Staff.

It was made clear that Israel is ready to defend herself if attacked.

Dr. Eytan said the situation between Israel and Jordan is "rapidly becoming intolerable" because of alleged attempts to change Israel's frontiers.

He declared that Jordan's complaint to the United Nations Security Council was artificially created and added that Israel regards Jordan's action with the utmost seriousness.

Major-General Yigal Yadin, the Israeli Army Chief of Staff, warned the Arab States that Israel would not tolerate the use of force to change the frontiers of Israel which were laid down by the United Nations armistice agreements.

Not scored

Replying to what he called a "propaganda campaign" by Jordan and Egypt over recent border incidents, Major-General Yadin said: "We intend to respect the armistice agreements."

"But if any country believes that, by threats or by the use of force, Israel's frontiers as defined by the armistice agreements, can be changed—then that country is fooling itself."

He said that talk about a second round of the war in Palestine was not scaring Israel and added: "We are ready for such an eventuality. We shall defend our territory against any aggression."

The Jordan Cabinet met in Amman for two hours today. They were reported to have considered the Israeli reply to last week's note alleging Israel violation of the Jordan border.

The British note was believed to ask that no action be taken over the alleged violation until the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission had investigated it.

A colonel of the Iraqi Army arrived here yesterday in response to the Jordan Government's invitation under the Jordan-Iraq mutual aid treaty.

After visiting the scene of the alleged frontier violation, the colonel will report his findings to his Government.—Associated Press and Reuter.

Bonn Parliament walk-out

Bonn, September 14.

The entire West German Parliament, led by the Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, walked out of the Bundestag this afternoon when a Communist woman deputy rose to denounce a declaration condemning the forthcoming East German elections.

The Government and Parliament had earlier joined in condemning the elections due on October 15, when Soviet Zone Germans will vote for a single list of candidates proposed by the Communist-led "National Democratic Bloc."

Dr. Adenauer said that events of the past years had altered the character of Communism. "Communism will try to legalise its position in Eastern Germany by faked elections."

At this point, Dr. Fritz Dorle, extreme right-winger, and one of the six members who remained behind, shouted "You're off your head, little girl!"

The speaker then declared that the Communist Party was a "bag of dishonest newspaper clippings."

The elections, she said, would be an expression of the German people's desire to re-unite their country and end the Western occupation "Yank to go home."

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Police increase

(1) That the occupying Powers would agree to a substantial increase in the West German Police Force.

(2) That Britain and France had come nearer to the American view that German military contingents should serve as part of

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(3) That a decision to end the state of war with Germany should be ratified immediately.

(4) That West Germany should be given a greater measure of control over the conduct of foreign affairs, and even some internal matters, such as trade.

(5) The High Commissioners should revise the Occupation Statute as soon as they returned to Bonn from New York.

Two questions which had been expected to be discussed this morning were the raising of the level of German steel production, and the authorisation of increased shipbuilding capacity.

Britain, for one, regards an early decision on Germany's industrial contribution to Western defence as a priority matter.—United Press and Reuter.

Communique issued

Mr. Acheson, Mr. Bevin and M. Schuman summed up their talks in a communique which said:

"Insofar as Asia is concerned, the Ministers welcomed the great manifestation of solidarity of 53 nations in support of the United Nations in meeting the aggression in Korea. They also exchanged views in regard to the following questions:

1. The security of South East Asia from direct or indirect aggression.

2. The political, military and economic development of the Associated States of Indo-China.

3. The continuation of the United Nations interest in Korea after the termination of hostilities.

4. Questions concerning the peaceful disposition of the problem of Formosa.—Associated Press.

West Germany

Earlier today, the Big Three Foreign Ministers agreed to raise the question of West German participation in the European defence force at Friday's meeting of the 12 North Atlantic treaty Foreign Ministers.

Authoritative delegation sources said the unexpected decision even to raise the question for further discussion did not mean the Big Three had finally approved German participation in the European defence force. The question could now be opened and freely discussed.

An official informant said: "The Ministers are fully agreed on the principle of a European defence force and the question of German participation in that force will be discussed in the North Atlantic Treaty Council meetings."

The decision for further discussion of the German problem marked a shift in the position taken earlier against such a move by the French Minister, M. Schuman.

Gap narrowing

The Foreign Ministers spent a whole morning session discussing the vital issues of West German rearmament and German participation in the defence of Western Europe.

It was understood that no agreement was reached on major issues and that further discussion was postponed.

The Ministers met this morning without any advisers other than the three High Commissioners for Germany, who had been working overnight to draft an agreed formula for the expansion of West Germany's police forces.

This was quite apart from the question of whether Germany should have a military force of her own to contribute to Western defence.

Observers thought before the meeting that the gap was narrowing on the points which still divided America, on the one hand, and Britain and France on the other.

The impression was that the Ministers' three-day talks were moving toward the following conclusions:

(1) That the occupying Powers would agree to a substantial increase in the West German Police Force.

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SAILINGS TO		
"SINKIANG"	Singapore, Djakarta, Cherbon, Samarang & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 16th Sept.
"HUPEH"	Tsingtao & Tientsin	5 p.m. 17th Sept.
"SOOCHOW"	Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 17th Sept.
"ANKING"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m. 19th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 18th Sept.
"HANYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 19th Sept.
"YCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 20th Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 22nd Sept.
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 24th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th Sept.

* Sails from Cuddalore Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG"	Bangkok	1 p.m. 16th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 17th Sept.
"YCHOW"	Tsingtao	17th/18th Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	18th Sept.
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Straits	20th Sept.

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SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	23rd Sept.
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	25th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Sydney	29th Sept.
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide	14th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Australia, Kure & Manila	20th Sept.
"TAIPING"	Kure	22nd/23rd Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Japan	28th Sept.
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	8th Oct.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AUTOLYCUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	24th Sept.
"CLYTONEUS"	N. Africa, London, Holland & Hamburg	27th Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	8th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ASTYANAX"	U.K. via Straits	27th Sept.
"MEMNON"	U.K. via Straits	3rd Oct.
"CALCHAS"	U.K. via Straits	8th Oct.
"PELEUS"	U.K., Rotterdam via Straits	15th Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	U.K. via Straits	26th Oct.

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"PIONEER COVE"	Sept. 20
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SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA via JAPAN & PANAMA CANAL

"PIONEER LAND"	Arr. Sept. 29 Sails Oct. 1
"PIONEER COVE"	Arr. Oct. 14 Sails Oct. 16
"PIONEER SEA"	Arr. Oct. 15 Sails Oct. 17
"PIONEER MAIL"	Arr. Oct. 27 Sails Oct. 29

For full details, apply to agents.

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Bao Dai in Rome



Bao Dai, Emperor of Vietnam, with his wife and five children, arrived in Rome in his own Dakota plane from Nice, France. Their private visit lasted two days and they then returned to Southern France. Photo shows the Emperor, followed by Bao Dai, leaving the plane at Ciampino Airport, Rome. (Associated Press Photo).

Westerling hard up

Brussels, September 14. "Turk" Westerling, former Indonesian rebel leader, is hard put to make ends meet.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.02 megacycles per second in the 41 metre band.

12.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

12.30—"News and Weather Report and Announcements."

1.30—"New Light Symphony Orchestra."

2.00—"Huma" (Drama).

2.30—"American Patrol"—A Programme of Record Characters, Presented by John Van David. (Studio).

3.00—"Hospital Requests"—Presented by Linda Carter. (Studio).

4.00—"John Bull's Band"—British "Hit" of Today and Yesterday.

4.30—"Forces' Choice"—Presented by Thomas Miller. (Studio).

5.00—"Unit Round-up"—Linda Carter Calling. 25th Field. (Studio).

5.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.00—"Anthony Hawley in 'War of the Worlds'—by H. G. Wells. Episode 3: 'The Fighting Machine'.

6.30—"The War of the Worlds"—Presented by John Waring. (Studio).

7.00—"Variety Hand-Box"—From the Camberwell Palace. (London. (BBC)).

7.30—"Variety Questions"—(London. (BBC)).

8.00—"World News and News Analysis" (London. (BBC)).

8.15—"Gala Night"—(Studio).

8.30—"London Studio"—Molde-Louis Levy and His Orchestra. (BBC). (London. (BBC)).

9.00—"From the Editorials"—(London. (BBC)).

9.15—"Recital by Kathleen Ferrier"—Lieder: No. 3: Brahms. (BBC). (London. (BBC)).

9.30—"A Play: 'The Woman's War'—The Man who bowed the Maiden Over"—(London. (BBC)).

10.00—"Cabaret"—and Dance Music.

10.30—"Radio News Reel" (London. (BBC)).

11.00—"Weather Report."

11.30—"Goodnight, Goodnight"—(London. (BBC)).

11.50—"Close Down."

A.M.

7.00—"Up With The Sun."

7.30—"Musical Clock."

7.45—"Talk of The Week."

8.00—"News and Weather Forecast."

8.15—"Salon Concert Players."

9.00—"Morning Music."

9.30—"Classical."

10.00—"Morning Melody."

P.M.

12.00—"Financial and World News."

12.15—"Talk of The Week."

12.30—"Dance Music."

1.15—"News."

1.30—"The Week's Composer."

1.45—"Talk of The Week."

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Stanley Shield Soccer:

RARE TREAT IN STORE FOR SOCCER FANS OVER WEEK-END

By "ROYER"

A rare treat is in store for soccer enthusiasts over the week-end, when 20 games in the Stanley Shield Seven-A-Side Charity Competition will be played.

Ten of these games will be played on the Club ground at Happy Valley today, commencing at 2.30 p.m. while the other 10 will be played at the same place tomorrow, also commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Admission charges have been fixed at \$2 and \$1 respectively and the net gate receipts from the Competition will be donated to the International Red Cross or such other charities as the Hong Kong Football Association Council may deem fit.

A total of 61 teams entered for this year's Competition, but out of this number, four were eliminated on Thursday, when the first games in the series were played at Sookunpoo between Army teams.

Thrills galore

The games played on Thursday produced a high standard of football and there is no doubt but that the matches down for decision today and tomorrow will also provide spectators with thrills and excitement galore.

Soccer fans who have been avidly discussing the chances of their favourites during the forthcoming League season will have a good opportunity of sizing up the strength of the opposition as the cream of local soccer talent, like a few Chinese stars who are on tour, will be on view in the course of the current Competition.

Interest of Chinese soccer fans will undoubtedly be centred on the two Kowloon Motor Bus teams.

The busmen, who still hold the Shield which they first won during the 1948/49 season, will be making an all-out effort to retain it for the third year in succession.

While KMB "B" may overcome Prisoners, the "A" is not likely to have a very easy time in its match against HQ 28 Inf. Bde.

All in all, this year's Competition holds promise of being the most interesting to date and spectators who attend the matches to be played will not only have the satisfaction of seeing football of a high grade, but will also have the satisfaction of knowing that they will be helping a most deserving cause.

Programme

The following is the programme for today and tomorrow:

Today

1. Kit Chee v RASC (B) 2.30 p.m. Referee: J. F. Ennis.
2. Prisoners v KMB (B) 3 p.m. Referee: J. G. Padley.
3. South China (B) v St. Joseph's (B) 3.30 p.m. Referee: A. W. Leck.
4. Navy (B) v Tramways (A) 4 p.m. Referee: J. W. Shirpe.

W. INDIES WIN ONE-DAY MATCH

Carlisle, September 14. The West Indies, in a one-day match against Cumberland and Westmorland side, today won by 150 runs, the match being decided on the first innings although the West Indies had a second knock and hit 110 runs for the loss of four wickets. In the first they hit 244 runs and dismissed the combined side for 85 runs.

Marshall and Christian scored 101 runs for the first wicket in 47 minutes. Marshall's 82 runs including six sixes and four fours.

HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, September 14. The following were the results of football matches played today: Third Division Southern Newport 2 Watford 2, Northampton 3 Leyton 3.

Friendly Match: Queen's Park Rangers 4, Galata Spray 1.

RUGGER RESULTS

London, September 14. The following were the results of rugby matches played today: Rugby Union, North 11, Newbridge 5, Oldham 10, St. Helens 10, Wigan 10, Warrington 10, Widnes 10, Workington 10.

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1950.

Ayerst-McKenna Cup presentation



Mrs. F. Meyer, wife of Mr. F. Meyer, General Manager of Messrs. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd., is shown above presenting the Ayerst-McKenna Cup to Tenucci, captain of the 27th Company RAMC, Bowen Road, soccer team, winners of the RAMC Association Annual Soccer Tournament. ("China Mail" photo.)

Soccer:

27th Company RAMC Bowen Road, win Ayerst-McKenna Cup

In a keenly contested soccer game on the Club ground at Happy Valley yesterday, the 27th Company RAMC, Bowen Road, beat 33rd General Hospital by three goals to two to win the Ayerst-McKenna Trophy.

On the run of the play, 33rd General Hospital were definitely unlucky to lose, as they enjoyed as much of the ball as their opponents.

The main reason for the defeat of the 33rd was the weakness of their forwards when it came to putting the finishing touches to excellent approach work.

The 33rd should have taken the lead early in the game and had they taken advantage of the scoring opportunities which came their way while their opponents were all at sea, the result might well have been the other way round.

On conclusion of the game, Mrs. F. Meyer, wife of Mr. F. Meyer, General Manager of Messrs. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd., presented the Ayerst-McKenna Trophy to Tenucci, the captain of the winning team. Souvenirs were also presented to the players of both teams.

Mrs. Meyer was presented with a bouquet of flowers and given three hearty cheers by the large gathering present.

Appreciation expressed Before the presentation of the Cup took place, Colonel Anderson, OBE, ADMS HQ, in a few well chosen words expressed appreciation to Messrs. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd., for donating the Cup on behalf of their principals, Messrs. Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison.

Among those present at yesterday's match were Mr. J. Skinner, Chairman of the Hong Kong Football Association, Colonel Anderson, OBE, ADMS HQ, Honorary OBE, Lieut. Col. Seymour Price, Lieut. Col. Hughes, Major McConnell, Major Carr, Major Campbell and Major Bennett.

From the kick-off, the 33rd attacked and almost broke through twice in the opening minutes, but on each occasion they were foiled by Tenucci, who started off as left-back but later took over as pivot.

Hammott, leader of the 33rd attack, missed a wonderful opportunity of giving his side the lead when a defender mis-kicked and allowed him to gain possession.

With only the goalkeeper to beat, however, he shot weakly and the ball was easily cleared.

Bundled off ball Shortly afterwards, Hammott was again presented with a similar scoring opportunity, but he hesitated when about to shoot, thereby allowing the opposing defence to recover and to bundle him off the ball.

Fairbrother netted with a powerful drive, the ball striking the crossbar before entering the net.

Stung by this unexpected reverse, the 33rd tried hard to obtain the equalizer, but the interval came with the 27th still holding on to their slender 1-0 lead.

Lead increased On resumption, the 27th were the first to become dangerous and within five minutes they had increased their lead when Thompson, the right-winger, gained possession of the ball as it came over from the left and sent it in a fast rising shot which gave Revere no chance.

Unperturbed by this reverse, the 33rd fought back with dogged determination. Jeavons had hard luck with a drive which struck the crossbar. As the ball rebounded into play, it was returned immediately, but Roberts was equal to the occasion and broke off a fine save.

The 27th defenders were given a grueling time as the 33rd launched a series of determined attacks in a bid to reduce the arrears.

In the 70th minute, the 27th went further ahead when, following a breakaway, Fairbrother netted with a beautiful cross shot to the right hand corner of the net.

Persistence rewarded Nothing daunted, the 33rd kept on pugging away and in the 25th minute they were rewarded for their persistence when Hammott netted from a well placed centre.

Maintaining pressure, the 33rd further reduced the lead of their opponents through Dryden, who scored with a rasping shot to the top of the net.

With time growing short, the 33rd threw all their resources into the game in an all-out attack to obtain the equalizer.

All efforts to score were, however, frustrated by a stubborn defence which refused to give ground.

The final whistle came with the 27th still trying for the elusive goal which never came.

27th Company RAMC, Bowen Road: Roberts, Carlton, Sheridan, Miller, Tenucci, McMahon, Throp, Ramsbottom, Gray, Fairbrother, Northampton.

33rd General Hospital: Felgate, Jones, Fidler, Brittain, Jones Liddle, Jeavons, Taylor, Hammott, Stewart, Dryden.

CLUB RUGGERITES TO START TRAINING

The Rugby Section of the Hong Kong Football Club will start training on Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Happy Valley.

Softball:

Spotlight on Slugging Saints and Jolting Jags

By "GRANDSTAND"

The week-end softball programme comprises 11 games with the senior league tilt between St. Joseph's and the Jaguars taking the spotlight.

In the other two circuits, the junior league champion Blackhawks meet a strong Aces squad in defence of their title, while the Wahoes and Canadians settle their rivalry in the ladies loop.

LRC Tennis tournament results

The following are the results of the Colony Ladies Open Tennis Championships played at the Ladies Recreation Club yesterday:

Colony Mixed Doubles Gordon Lum and Mrs. C. C. Chiu beat Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. R. Stock 10-8, 6-3; K. C. Tao and Mrs. E. Litton beat R. Tay and Miss M. Ribeiro 6-0, 6-1.

Colony Ladies Doubles Mrs. M. Chow and Mrs. J. W. Sze beat Mrs. L. F. Stokes and Mrs. K. Getz 6-1, 6-1.

Club Mixed Doubles Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Scholes beat M. Gottfried and Mrs. Ayres 6-3, 6-1.

Club Men's Singles D. T. Nolan beat K. Getz 7-5, 6-4.

Club Men's Doubles (Handicap) B. E. Story and W. H. Sanders beat J. Aserrappa and G. T. Rowe 3-0, 7-5, 6-2.

Club Men's Singles (Handicap) R. W. H. Manard beat A. J. Clifford 6-3, 7-5; C. G. M. Morrison beat P. S. McCuig 6-0, 6-0.

League matches

In a Men's Doubles "D" Division league match played at the Indian Recreation Club yesterday the home team lost to the South China AA team 8½ sets to ½.

The following are the results: S. A. R. Bux and S. A. Curran (IRC) lost to Chan and C. C. Yu 2-4; lost to G. Lin Jr. and A. Wu 5-7; lost to F. Lin and T. Wang 0-6.

S. E. M. Bux and S. M. Rumm (IRC) lost to Chan and Yu 2-6; lost to Lin and Wu 5-7; lost to Lin and Wang 0-6.

R. A. Bux and S. M. Rumm (IRC) lost to Chan and Yu 3-0; drew with Lin and Wu 6-6; lost to Lin and Wang 1-6.

Programme

The following is the Ladies Recreation Club Tennis Tournament for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, September 18, 19 and 20:

Monday, September 18 Club Ladies Doubles—9 a.m.: Mrs. Hattink and Mrs. Driscoll v Mrs. Salisbury and Mrs. Barry. Colony Ladies Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Miss Xavier and Mrs. Benjamin v Mrs. Tamworth and Mrs. Scholes.

Colony Ladies Singles—5.15 p.m.: Mrs. Armstrong v Miss M. Ribeiro. Club Men's Singles—5.15 p.m.: M. Heenan v J. A. C. Hurlbutt. Club Men's Mixed Doubles—5.15 p.m.: S/L Harris and Mrs. Harris v Brig. and Mrs. M. S. K. Maunsell.

Club Men's H'cap Doubles—5.15 p.m.: P. Tamworth and D. Minchin v P. S. McCuig and J. Lencastre; J. Aserrappa and G. Rowe v E. E. Story and W. H. Sanders.

Club H'cap Men's Singles—5.15 p.m.: S. M. Garrard v A. J. Bowden; K. B. Baker v R. Torp.

Tuesday, September 19 Club Ladies Singles—9 a.m.: Mrs. Harris v Mrs. R. Ayres; Mrs. A. Salisbury v Mrs. McKee. Club Ladies Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Mrs. L. Deas and Mrs. Johnson v Mrs. C. Getz and Mrs. Campbell.

Club Mixed H'cap Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Dr. G. B. Smart and Mrs. Barry v R. Pollak and Mrs. Mischevsky; M. Gottfried, Jr. and Mrs. M. Gottfried v B. G. W. Weldon and Miss Penn.

Club H'cap Ladies Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Miss M. Sloan and Miss H. Foley v Mrs. R. Maunsell and Miss D. Raymond.

Club Men's Singles—5.15 p.m.: A. L. Snath v H. B. Baker; D. R. Holmes v D. C. Barry; E. Zulait v G. R. Caswell.

Wednesday, September 20 Club Ladies H'cap Singles—9 a.m.: Mrs. Barry v Mrs. Calderara. Colony Mixed Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Ip v Y. P. Tsui and Mrs. J. W. Sze. Club Ladies Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Mrs. Scholes and Mrs. Lynn Robinson v Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Tamworth.

Club Mixed Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Mr. and Mrs. Hattink v Mr. D. R. Holmes and Mrs. Salisbury. Club Ladies H'cap Doubles—5.15 p.m.: Mrs. Koyland and Mrs. M. R. Harris v Mrs. Ayres and Mrs. Gottfried.

It has been realised for some time that play on the present diamond would be difficult with rubbers, particularly for the heavier players who find it practically impossible to avoid skidding on the sand surface.

With this in mind, the Association has sanctioned the use of metal cleats this year.

One school of thought objects vigorously to the use of cleats, fearing serious injury, while another considers the permission a preventive against infectious abrasions as a result of skidding.

Your scribe does not believe that any serious injury will result when base-runner and baseman get in close proximity to each other in a play, which is not saying that injury cannot result if one player deliberately goes out of his way to hurt another.

This could easily happen even without the use of cleats, as any spectator or player will testify, but such an incident has not yet occurred and I am sure it never will.

A test The Jaguars and Saints are both cleat-wearing outfits, and tomorrow's game will be a test which two hell-for-leather teams clash.

Although this is the first time two local teams meet with even advantage as far as footwear is concerned, this is by no means the first time such facilities have been used by players in the Colony.

When the American girl visited Hong Kong about 15 years ago, metal cleats were worn by them, as well as the Hong Kong all-star side, which was comprised mainly of baseballers.

The Jaguars and Saints are both evenly matched, the experience of the ageing Saints off-setting the advantage of the Jaguars' tender age.

Both squads have similarities which mark them as belonging to the same school.

Believe in hitting The Slugging Saints and the Jolting Jags both believe in hitting for runs rather than the fancy bunt strategy and are equally vociferous in their feelings on the bench.

The result should depend on who hits more often.

Arturo Corrao, nominated manager for the Saints this year, will start off pitching, mainly Sherry Bucks with Modest Khan hind-smashing, while opposing battery will be fireballer Fly Pedruco and bullet-armed Harry Lee.

For the first time in recent years, the Saints have had practice games before the start of the season and it would seem that the Saints are serious in their efforts to regain some of the glory which rightfully belonged to them in their hey-day.

On the other hand, the Jaguars, having steam-rollered over all opposition in pre-season work-outs, are imbued with a sense of confidence which will not be easily shaken.

Comparative line-ups as follows: Saints—Sherry Bucks, S. H. "Modest" Khan, Stan Leonard, Art Corrao, Benny Omar, Dave Leonard, H. All, George Souza, Jindoo Hussain.

Jaguars—Vic Pedruco, Harry Lee, Jack Brown, Chanda Padua, Gerry Langenberg, Gus Perola, Lionel Sequerra, Tony Silva and Dick Pereira.

Rules not understood Judging from the manner in which bases were run last week particularly in the Wahoes—St. Teresa, it is evident that the ground rules introduced in the opening games are not fully understood.

The effect of the change is that if a ball strikes the backstop behind the catcher, it is now not dead. While base-runners were formerly entitled to one base in that event, they can now run as many as they desire with the liability of being put out in the next inning.

There are pros and cons regarding this ruling and it is not intended to discuss these at the present moment, unless it is to say that the ruling is unfair to the defence.

For obvious reasons it is desirable, if not essential, that all umpires enforce identical rules and the writer is doubtful if all nominated umpires have been advised of the change.

It is, therefore, suggested that team managers fully acquaint themselves with the ground rules prior to the commencement of the game, as otherwise, troublesome protests are bound to result.

Ladies league The Wahoes, having embarked on the long trail to Benaville last week with a narrow 5-7 record over St. Teresa's, will meet stiff opposition against the Canadians this week.

For the past few years, the Canucks have always upset the Wahoes at least once a year and Terry Noronha's outfit will be out to break the age-old "flax" to-morrow afternoon.

There is nothing lacking in the Wahoes' hitting power, but the receiving end of the battery could be improved, as one dropped third strike last week almost brought disaster on the title holders.

Allice Mar's Canucks, having been reinforced with the addition of Effe Babida behind the plate, present a stronger threat than ever, for their weakness in this department has always been noticeable in their former line-ups.

Whether or not the Canucks can repeat their past upset remains to be seen, but in any case a close fight is in the offing and neither side will go down easily.

Today JUNIOR LEAGUE

2.30 p.m. Blackhawks v Aces, (Umpire: Leslie Castro; Scorer: Dimbi Abing). Mustangs v Jaguars, (Umpire: Tony Kwok; Scorer: Samet Samy).

4.00 p.m. P.L. Dodgers v Dragons, (Umpire: Danny Izat; Scorer: Remmie Barretto).

LADIES LEAGUE

4.00 p.m. White Fangs v Pirates, (Umpire: Fred Dicata; Scorer: Eddie Loureiro).

Tomorrow SENIOR LEAGUE

10.00 a.m. South China v Panthers, (Umpire: George Pang; Scorer: Eddie Loureiro).

11.30 a.m. St. Joseph's v Jaguars, (Umpire: Buster Hollands; Scorer: Tony Kwok).

2.30 p.m. Canadians v Pandas, (Umpire: Hal Winglee; Scorer: Alice Mar).

JUNIOR LEAGUE

1.00 p.m. South China v Falcons, (Umpire: Sequerra; Scorer: R. Nunes).

4.00 p.m. Spartans v Wildfires, (Umpire: C. Tsoi; Scorer: Tony Kwok).

4.00 p.m. Rexes v Vikings, (Umpire: Y. C. Mei; Scorer: Ed Loureiro).

LADIES LEAGUE

4.00 p.m. Wahoes v Canadians, (Umpire: F.A. Swins; Scorer: A.E. Abing).

BASEBALL SCORES

New York, September 14. Today's baseball scores were:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	7	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Pittsburgh (1st game)	7	13	1
New York	1	0	2
Pittsburgh (2nd game)	1	6	1
New York	0	7	0
Chicago	4	10	0
Boston	7	11	1
St. Louis	2	0	1
Pittsburgh	3	10	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Boston	3	7	2
St. Louis	0	10	0
Philadelphia	2	0	1
Chicago	5	10	0
United Press			